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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.51	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.33	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	9.12	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	9.19	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	5.47	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	6.38	7.07

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STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20
Sha Tau Kok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20
Sha Tau Kok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sha Tau Kok	...Dep.	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling ...	...Arr.	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sha Tau Kok	...Dep.	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling ...	...Arr.	11.10	3.00	6.10

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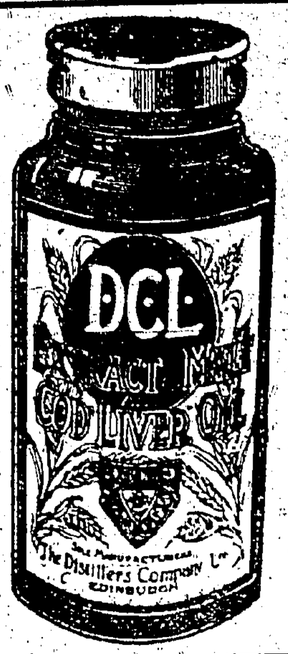

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"SLEEP AND ITS MYSTERIES."

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

"Sleep and its mysteries," was the subject of an interesting discourse by Mr. Max Wardall, a well known lecturer on Psychology and Theosophy from the United States, who spoke before the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society. In the course of his lecture Mr. Wardall said:—

From time immemorial people of all lands have attached great significance to dreams. While men of science and philosophy have scoffed at what they call the vagaries of dream-life and have regarded the ebullitions of the mind during sleep as so much froth, or sea-foam, the common people have always maintained with the strongest insistence that dreams are real and have a definite bearing upon life.

And time has vindicated the dreamers, for it is now a matter of common knowledge in all schools of psychological thought that the period of sleep is a time of intense mental activity, in which concepts are arranged and re-arranged, ideas and impressions are assimilated and co-ordinated, new problems are worked out and old ones laid back in the deep dungeons of consciousness for further reference.

Such of the activities of the mind as we remember we call dreams, and these so-called dreams are just as much a part of our existence as are the thinking activities of our waking life. They show us what is going on in the deeper strata of our being, of the direction in which we are trending, and what we are soon to be.

Dreams are in no sense the sport of the brain, are not so much sea-foam, but the well-ordered, consistent activities of the sub-conscious mind functioning without the domination of the conscious self.

Many thoughtful people when they lie down to sleep at night do so with a sense of awe and reverence. They have something of the feeling of Calyle, who said: "Sleep is so like Death that I dare not trust her without my prayers." For, indeed, save Death, Sleep is our greatest mystery. No one gazing upon the face of the sleeper can fail to observe that something is gone. It is as if the tenant had left the house and drawn the shutters down; and that is just what has happened. The tenant has temporarily taken a leave of absence, while the millions of workers in the body repair the house, clean the windows and get it ready for a new day of occupation.

It is now well established that some part of the mind never ceases to work; that we all dream—and dream all the time. It does not matter whether we remember or not, the activity is incessant. The memories we may have may be distorted and grotesque, the impressions may be silly and ridiculous, but the distortion that goes on is due to changes that operate while the content of the mental activity is emerging into the conscious area. Dreaming is one of the means by which we aerate and ventilate the deeps of our nature. It is the means by which great hidden dynamic urges and desires, repressed instincts and powerful primitive impulses are allowed to vaporize and exhaust themselves in the open air.

If it were not for this period of repose in which the conscious mind for the moment relaxes its hold upon our instinctive and primitive selves, we would become abnormal and probably lose our minds altogether.

As has been said, the work which is done at night by the average individual far exceeds in importance anything he can do in the day-time. The day-time is the period of outgo; the night-time is that of income. It is then that we reap as we have sown. No individual whose consciousness is not obscured by prejudice can fail to observe that if he goes to sleep in a proper frame of mind he will awaken on the morrow a better and stronger man. The law of life is progress. All our activities tend to be better to-morrow than they are to-day. Everything that happens during sleep tends normally to a higher conception of life. If anyone goes to sleep at night with a problem in mind and has the right attitude toward himself at the moment he falls asleep, his problem will be solved in the morning. There is no doubt about this proposition, although it may be freely denied.

This is one reason why the formula of Coué, who tells us to say, "Day by day, in every way, I get better and better," is so effective. It clears the whole content of the great reservoir of the hidden consciousness at night and turns all the mental activity in the direction of progress.

If we sink into slumber with the thought of weakness and inharmony, the unconscious mind, powerfully influenced by this negative attitude is unable to recharge the dynamo in the normal way.

This is really the great tragedy of despondency. People who have become depressed and despondent over the difficulties of life become especially so as their forces wane at night-time. All the fears and unreasoning dreads settle down upon them and turn the unconscious mind away from its true restorative impulse, and they waken in the morning with less than they had before.

We should always keep in mind the sacred office of sleep, and its sovereign influence upon life. Not only does it bring the sweet oblivion that heals the ravages of care, gives repose and respite from the stern exactions of existence; not only does it bring renewed life and positivity to the human battery—but it relieves emotional stress and tension, clarifies and arranges the mental content, restores high courage and clear-eyed hope, promotes spiritual perception and the sense of earthly values.

Mr. Wardall will deliver the last of his lectures before sailing for India on "Meditation its place in mental and spiritual growth" on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. The public is cordially invited.

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Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Raubs	$3 buy.
Tronoh Mines	56/- nom.
Ural-Caspians	8/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$130 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	$58 nom.
Hongkews	Tls. 150 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 7½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 119½ buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	$9 sel.
Hongkong Lands	$63 nom.
Hongkong Realtys (c.p.)	$5 nom.
H.K. Territorials (f.p.)	$6 sel.
Humphreys Estates	$16 nom.
Prince's Buildings	$150 nom.
Rural Lands	$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 9 buy., 9½ sa.
Orientals	Tls. 3 buy., & sa.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 53 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 27 buy.
Amusements	$10 buy.
Canton Ices	$7½ sel.
Cements (combined)	$16 sel.
Do. (old)	$13 nom.
Do. (new)	$5 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 10½ buy.
China Lights (combined)	$22½ sel.
Do. (old)	$10 nom.
Do. (new)	$13 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	$03½ nom.
Do. (old)	$9½ sel.
Do. (new)	$9.40 sel.
Constructions	$2 no .
Dairy Farms	$19 sel.
Der A. Wing (f.p.)	$10 nom.
Hongkong Electrics	$5 sel.
Macao Electries	$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	$40 nom.
Do. (old)	$13½ nom.
Do. (new)	$8½ nom.
Hongkong Tramways	$23 nom.
Lane Crawfords	$12½ nom.
Mackintoshs	$21½ nom.
Peak Trams (old)	$15.10 buy.
Do. (new) (o.p.)	$9 nom.
Sincere s	$11 sel.
Taxis	$5 sel.
United Asbestos	$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	$16 sel.
Do. (new)	$15 sel.
Wm. Powells	$14 sel.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

THE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts send us the following Rubber quotations received by wire from Singapore yesterday:—

Alor Gajahs	$4.00
Ayer Moleks	3.50
Ayer Panas	18.50
Balgownies	6.80
Bassetts	2.10
Changkat Serdangs	12.00
Glenealies	3.25
Jerams	3.20
Jimahs	3.50
Kedahs	5.10
Kempas	12.00
Malaka-Pindas	4.25
Malakoffs	6.75
New Serendahs	6.15
Pajams	17.50
Punggors	2.20
Radellas	12.75
Sandycrofts	6.00
Tapahs	31.50
Telak Ansons	18.00
Ulu Benuts	1.17

SHANGHAI RUBBERS.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts Shanghai Office cabled the following rates for December:—

Senawangs	Tls. 4.50
Bukit (Toh Alangs)	4.50
Kota Bahroes	3.50
Repahs	4.25
Tanah Merahs	2.75
Anglo-Dutchs	10.50
Consolidateds	7.00

Messrs. Carroll Bros. inform us of the receipt of a cable from their Singapore friends advising that Rubber has risen to $1.79 per lb. and giving the following prices:—

	Straits.
Alor Gajahs	$4.40
Amal. Malays	5.50
Ayer Moleks	3.75
Ayer Panas	18.00
Balgownies	7.00
Bassetts	2.20
Bukit Jelotongs	2.00
Bukit Katils	2.25
Changkat Serdangs	12.50
Glenealys	3.50
Indragiris	14.00
Jerams	2.20
Jimahs	3.50
Kedahs	5.25
Kempas	12.50
Kuala Sidims	4.50
Lunas	17.00
Malaka Pindas	4.35
Malakoffs	5.75
Mandai Tekongs	1.50
Mayfields	14.50
New Serendahs	5.50
Pajams	17.50
Parit Peraks	5.00
Perak Rivers	3.25
Punggors	2.25
Sandycrofts	6.00

(Continued on next column.)

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Chinese Branch Office—Central 4885. Ring up Kowloon 622. 110

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Scudais	5.75	Telak Ansons	18.00
Sungei Bagans	6.25	Termelohs	1.65
Tapahs	31.50	United Malaccas	4.30
Tambalaks	2.25	Utan Simpans	6.00

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NEW RAILWAYS.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

Mr. Matsuoka You, Manager of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who was for a long while in Peking negotiating with the Department of Communications for laying railways, has at last returned to Dairen. It is learned that Mr. Matsuoka has signed a formal contract with the Peking Government for laying two feeder lines of the South Manchuria Railway, a provisional agreement for which was previously entered into with Marshal Chang Tso Lin.

These lines are a portion of the Kirin-Tunwa line of 135 miles (the proposed Kirin-Tunwa line is 262 miles) of a portion of the Kirin-Hoinyung (Korea) Railway and Changchun-Tailai, or Changchun-Fuyau line of 151 miles, which is one of the Manchuria-Mongolian reserve lines, leading from Changchun to Taonan of the Sze-Tao Railway.

Changing its former plan, the South Manchuria Railway Company now intends to construct a line northward from either Tailai, or Fuyau, to Anta, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, running parallel with the new Taonan-Tsitsihar Railway. The Company also plans to stop the Kirin-Hoinyung (Korea) line at Tunwa and not to extend it to Hoinyung thence, inasmuch as the Tientu Light Railway has been laid with the fund of Y.5,200,000 at a low rate of interest financed by the Deposit Office of the Finance Department and with another fund provided by the Taihing Syndicate, which fears that North Manchurian freights may be tapped by the North Korean coast.

The construction expenditure of Y.35,000,000 of the two lines is to be accommodated in a similar way to the financing of the South Manchuria Railway Company with the Sze-Tao, Kirin-Hoinyung, and Taonan-Tsitsihar Railways, and the laying of the two proposed lines is to begin next spring as soon as the frost breaks up.

As even the construction of the Taonan-Tsitsihar line has given rise to dissensions the laying of the two more lines will cause further nervousness to the Russians, as well as the Chinese Eastern Railway authorities, it is anticipated.

A SHANGHAI SONG OF RUBBER.

The following is reproduced from the *N.C. Daily News*:—

Yes! We have some permatas,
We have some Permatas to-day,
We've Klebongs and Tebongs,
Kalumpangs and Ping Pongs
And all kinds of shares—but say!
We've a nice line in Kotas
The jolly old Kota Barotas:
But yes we have some Permatas
We have some Permatas to-day.

Cuticura Preparations
Unexcelled in purity, they are regarded by millions as unrivaled in the promotion of skin and hair health. The purifying, antiseptic, pore-cleansing properties of Cuticura Soap invigorate and preserve the skin; the Ointment soothes and heals rashes and eruptions. The freely-lathering Shaving Stick causes no irritation but leaves the skin fresh and smooth. The Talcum is fragrant and refreshing.
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Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

LADIES' GOLF SECTION.

Letters from one Golfing Cousin to another.

LETTER NO. 11.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1925.

DEAR IRONE,

Since writing you last, three of our old and tried players in the persons of Mesdames Maitland, Redmond and Winslow (all of whom you will remember) have returned to the Colony.

We welcome them back, and I think may expect great things from them fresh from home, though they will find formidable rivals in Mesdames Morrison, Reed and Rowley (a newcomer who knows a good deal about the ancient and historic game and how it should be played). Our standard of Golf here lately (to put it mildly) has been poor, due largely, doubtless, to the Strike, when there were more serious matters to be dealt with and Golf had to become a secondary consideration. Everybody and everything that could strike, struck! (even our roof refused to function).

The first round of the Railway Cup has been played off, the survivors being Mesdames Evans, Ferguson, Maitland, Morrison, Middleton-Smith, Pearce and Reed (three of whom received a walk-over). Once more there arises the vexed question of women playing on the Old Course, and, though I may be treading on a few corns, I feel confident that I am voicing the opinion of the great majority of women golfers, in what I have to say about it. One could count on one hand (even if one had lost a finger in the War) the number of women who really and truly prefer to play on the Old Course.

Some say the golf is better (I very much doubt if the first nine holes on the New Course can be beaten) others, that the scenery surpasses in grandeur that of the New Course, but I ask you, if you're playing well, isn't any scenery pretty good! and if badly, is there time when chasing that elusive pimple (w. apologise) uphill and down dale, to admire scenery, and keep one's place on the Course! Personally, I am always ready to "give it best" when climbing up the slope to the fifteenth, and I often wonder if, when it was christened the "Arm-Chair," some tired soul didn't feel that that useful household article was the one thing most desirable at that juncture (mine with foot-rest complete please). Still in spite of my remarks, I take my hat off to those heroines, who can play the full eighteen holes (6,714 yards dead straight) and not turn a hair, or a complexion, and at completion can even face two boiled eggs! Their numbers are very limited, believe me!

Handicaps are now given on three Cards of eighteen holes over the New Course. I think this is much better than handicapping at Happy Valley, for most of this year Water Polo would have been much more possible than Golf.

As of old, the Course is strewn with the bodies of fallen heroes, or rather torn up cards. So many players suffer from the delusion that for a handicap a low score must be returned (some of us would be at it till the crack of doom). Surely it is better to be a 24 and play to it, than a 12 without a hope!

My experience of handicapping Committees is, that they are much more liable to lower handicaps than raise them.

Mixed Foursomes, I am loth to relate, have lost their popularity. On more than one occasion lately competitions arranged have had to be called "off" because there were not sufficient entries. I can remember in our young days a Mixed Foursome day at Fanling was like a visit to the Zoo or Wembley! I can't account for it, unless it is due to the fact that the Colony's "fair maidens" (with the exception of a few Teachers and nursing Sisters, whose time is limited) don't play Golf.

I guess I shall be lucky this week if all this passes the Censor, so I won't tax his endurance too far.

Your affectionate Cousin,
IDA BADLIE.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following games in the Hongkong League are down for decision to-day:—

Division I.

Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.

H.M.S. *Tamar* v. Kowloon, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Windsor.

Club de Recreio v. South China, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Smyth.

Hongkong Police v. Hongkong Club, South China ground. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

Division II. "A."

Kick-off at 3.45 p.m.

St. Joseph's v. Club de Recreio "A," Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Ford.

South China "A" v. East Surrey's Drums, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Smith, R.A.

Kowloon Reserves v. East Surreys Reserves, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Arnold.

Division II. "B."

Kick-off at 2.45 p.m.

St. Joseph's Boarders v. St. Joseph's Reserves, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Austin.

Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.

East Surrey's Drums Reserves v. University, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Smith, R.A.

South China "B" v. South China "C," Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. McIvor.

Moslem Club "A" v. Moslem Club "B," Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Spendiff.

Club de Recreio "B" have asked to withdraw from the League. Consequently Kowloon "B" will be without a League to-day.

The *Tamar*-Kowloon match has been shifted to Kowloon. The sailors, who started the season very well, have shown a falling off in their recent games. They should have little hope of taking the points to-day, seeing that Kowloon have been undefeated this season on their own ground. Sims' inclusion in the middle line has strengthened the team. Vickers resumes in goal, while the forward line is re-shuffled so that, of the team, Taylor only plays in his old position. Mason comes from the wing to lead the attack, Caveille and Duncan come into the forward line, while Hayes goes out on the wing, a position that should suit him, as he wants plenty of room. The *Tamar* forwards will be up against the strongest half back line at present in the league.

The Recreio and South China have their game transferred to Sookunpoo where arrangements will be made to accommodate a large crowd. With both teams at full strength the game should be very interesting, but a win for South China is expected.

At Kowloon the East Surreys Reserves will be seen and the local Reserves are likely to go down. The Surreys are a very strong side and it is not yet understood how they lost to South China "A" early in the season.

The Surrey's Drums will be opposed to the South China "A" on the latter's ground and the Drums will probably be able to do what the Reserves failed to do. The game should be keenly contested throughout. St. Joseph's play the Recreio "A" at Sookunpoo and on present form the College should win.

In the "B" section, the teams of the same clubs are drawn together. South China "B" and "C" meet on the Navy "B" ground; the Moslem teams are due out at Sookunpoo; while the College Reserves and Boarders meet on St. Joseph's ground. The only other game in this division is between the University and Drums Reserves. The game are expected to end in favour of South China "C," Moslem "A," and St. Joseph's Reserves and the University.

CHARITY MATCH: ARMY v. NAVY.

"A charity football match,—Army *v.* Navy,—in aid of the dependents of the late crew of H.M. Submarine *M1*, and S.S.M. L. Gager, R.A.S.C., will be played on the Army ground at Sookunpoo on Wednesday, December 2nd. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Montague Bates, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, will play from 3.45 p.m. and during half-time.

Price of admission to the covered stand, 50 cents; open stand, 30 cents.

Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Garrison Recreation Club, Wellington Barracks.

RUGBY.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The Rugby section of the Hongkong Football Club will play the Engine Room Artificers of the Royal Navy this afternoon on the Club ground at Happy Valley. This is the first rugger match for many weeks, and devotes of the game should see a well-contested match.

The teams are:—

Engine Room Artificers:—Rippington; Rothwell, Thomas, Tinker and Florence; Hanlon and Honey; McDonald, Hathaway, Keavan, Edwards, Hodge, Duckworth, McTaggart and Kinnane.

Club:—Gawler; Skinner, Morrison, Forsyth and Lloyd; Milne and Gordon; Forster, Focken, Mayhew, Lee, Curwen, Miller, Billinghurst and Easterbrook.

The match is timed for 3.45 p.m.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

To-day there are eight cricket matches for decision. Five of these games are in the League (two in the first division and three in the second division). The remaining matches are friendlies.

All the games will commence at 2 p.m., with the exception of the Married *v.* Single match in the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground, which will begin at 1.15 p.m.

The fixtures are as under:—

LEAGUE.

Civil Service 1st XI. *v.* East Surreys, on the Civil Service ground.

Craigengower C.C. *v.* Royal Navy 1st XI. on the Craigengower ground.

Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. *v.* Civil Service C.C. "A" on the Kowloon ground.

University 2nd XI. *v.* Royal Navy 2nd XI. on the University ground.

Police R.C. *v.* Indian R.C. 2nd XI. on the Police ground.

FRIENDLY.

H.K.C.C. Married *v.* Single on the Club ground.

Chinese R.C. *v.* Royal Artillery on the C.R.C. ground.

Indian R.C. 1st XI *v.* Kowloon C.C. 1st XI. on the I.R.C. ground.

BOWLS.

TAIKOO "AT HOME."

This afternoon the Taikoo Recreation Club will be "at Home" and a double lawn bowls game will be played, beginning at 3 p.m.

The competitive teams will be Taikoo Refinery *v.* China Sugar Refinery; and Taikoo Dock *v.* Kowloon Dock.

Prizes won during the season will be distributed at the conclusion of the games.

GOLF.

Golf competitions during this week-end at Fanling include:—

To-morrow.—Jasper Clark Cup and qualifying round of the championship.

To-day to Monday.—Men's bogey pool on old course.

St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society trophy during whole of November.

HOCKEY.

CLUB 2ND XI. DEFEAT SURREYS.

On the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, on Thursday evening, the Hongkong Hockey Club 2nd XI. defeated the East Surreys by 4 goals to *nil*.

The Surreys lost through their lack of cohesion in attack, and further the Club defenders were remarkably sure. For the Club, Owen Hughes, who scored the first goal, played a very fine game. The other goals were scored by Price, Lyon, and Garrod.

The following represented the Club:—A. J. Franks; C. L. E. Becher, J. Wedlake (captain); W. H. Locke, A. A. Dand, L. P. Ralph; H. Owen Hughes, S. H. Garrod, D. Lyon, G. R. Vallack, T. J. Price.

YACHTING.

In connection with the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's programme, there is another championship race to-day. The course will be to Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock, Mark on line and Lyemun Beacon with the finish at the Club line, a distance of 8.33 miles.

To-morrow is Naval Day, when teams of twelve a side will compete in two races. Tiffin is being provided at the Yacht Club and a very enjoyable and interesting day is promised.

On Monday the ladies will sail the second of their championship races.

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING.

To-night will see the first tournament for the Hongkong Boxing Association staged at the Theatre Royal.

The programme will be as under.

15 round contest for the welter-weight championship of the Colony and the Scott-Harston belt:—Marine Betts, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, welter-weight champion of the Colony *v.* A.B. Ewin, H.M.S. *Hermes*, middle-weight champion of the Navy and Marines.

10 round welter-weight contest:—A.B. Piper, H.M.S. Sumbarines, *v.* Stoker Morris, H.M.S. *Hermes*.

6 round feather-weight contest:—A.B. Gardner, H.M.S. *Hermes*, *v.* Drummer Bowles, 1st Batt., East Surrey Regt.

6 round light-weight contest:—L.S. Baker, H.M.S. *Hermes*, *v.* Signalman Rogers, H.M.S. *Tamar*.

6 round middle-weight contest:—A.B. Pearce, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, *v.* A.B. Miller, H.M.S. *Hermes*.

6 round welter-weight contest:—P.O. Meen, H.M.S. *Tamar*, *v.* Stoker Murrel, H.M.S. *Hawkins*.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

OPEN COMPETITION FOR NOVICES.

It is proposed to hold a Novices Tournament open to all, on November 30th, and December 1st and 7th. The preliminary rounds will be fought on the first two days at Murray Barracks (by kind permission of Lt.-Col. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers 1st Battn., The East Surrey Regt.) and the finals at the City Hall, on December 7th. The Competition will be under Imperial Services Boxing Association Rules for Competitions with any variations made by the Association's Boxing Committee.

Competitions, if entries are sufficient, will be held in each of the following classes:—Bantams, maximum weight, 118 lbs.; Feathers, maximum weight, 126 lbs.; Lights, maximum weight, 135 lbs.; Welters, maximum weight, 147 lbs.; Middles, maximum weights, 160 lbs; Heavies, over 160 lbs.

Thos. H. Ince's Laugh Hit
Twice as funny as "The Hottentot", entirely different from anything before; a trained seal as hero; a cast of comedy stars to tickle the ribs. That's "Galloping Fish."
Nothing but hot water for this newly-wed when a diving Venus set her eye on him and wifey caught her at it.

with
Sidney Chaplin, Louise Fazenda, Ford Sterling, Chester Conklin and *the fish*
make this laugh-a-second entertainment.
From Frank Adams story—directed by Del Andrews under personal supervision of Thos. H. Ince.
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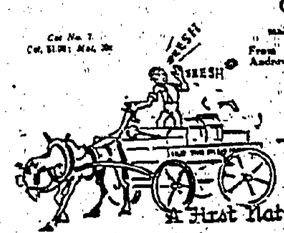

Freddy was supposed to be on a diet—three bowls of fish a day. Just imagine if he really got hungry.
A First National Picture

To-day QUEEN'S SUPER CINEMA To-day

A REMINDER.
THE HONGKONG A. D. C. PERFORMS
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
ON
December 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, at 9.30 p.m.
Seats can now be Booked at ANDERSON'S.
Soldiers and Sailors—Half Price to $1 Seats. [2824

Hongkong Weekly Press.
THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS," PUBLISHED TO-DAY, CONTAINS ALL THE LETTERS FROM CHINESE CORRESPONDENTS WHICH THROUGHOUT THE WEEK, HAVE REVIEWED THE CHANGING POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTH CHINA.
In Swatow there has been no material improvement in the position. But in Canton there seems to be now a general desire for a resumption of trade.
The news which the "WEEKLY" gives will enable readers at Home to form a sound judgment regarding conditions and prospects in the Colony.
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DELICIOUS ENGLISH CAKE.
DRAGEES.—Amandes Imperiales Surfines. Bonbons Liqueur. Bonbons Nougat. Pralines Extra. Caramels Mous. Gommes Assorties.
CHOCOLAT.—Bouchees Nougat Extra. Bonbons Chocolat. Bouchees Montelimar. Tangos Creme Menthe. Buchettes Nougat Extra. Sarladaise. Cerises du Lys.—Nougatine de Nevers Extra.
NOUGAT EXTRA and A great Assortment of FINE FANCY BOXES, etc., etc

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HONGKONG.

A UNIVERSALLY PRACTICAL RELIGION.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AT THE CITY HALL.

Under the auspices of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Hongkong, a lecture on Christian Science was given in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, yesterday, by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C.S.B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Mass. The meeting was well attended.

Paymaster-Commander Coomber, R.N., said a question which was being continually asked with reference to Christian Science was, whether the sick were actually healed. Anyone who would care to attend the meetings of the Christian Science Churches in any part of the world, would hear the testimony of persons who had been healed by a belief in Christian Science. Anyone who would read the periodicals printed in connection with the Church would also find testimony to that effect. The discoverer of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, had proved that healing of the sick could be effected as it was in the time of Jesus. Continuing, the Chairman said, that he himself had experienced the efficacy of such a power of healing, during the past 21 years. He was grateful that he had been enabled to get away from the realm of ignorance and thoughtlessness. Christian Science was a practical and uplifting religion, with an appeal to all men, no matter of what race, creed or colour. In conclusion, he said that they were having the opportunity of hearing the truth about Christian Science from an authorised source, and he considered it a great privilege and pleasure to present to the audience, such a qualified lecturer as Mr. Hervey-Bathurst.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Hervey-Bathurst quoted the words of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the opening sentence of Chapter IX. of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook—"Eternal Truth is changing the universe."

There are few things, he said, more interesting than to look out over the world—to take that world-wide view which Christian Science gives us—and notice the general reaching out for something new, for improved conditions. In some instances the pendulum has certainly swung too far in the wrong direction, and one might well ask, as do so many: What does it all mean, and where will it all end? Christian Science, or the science or knowledge of the Christ, Truth, alone gives a complete and satisfactory answer, for it reveals and explains that "eternal Truth," through the recognition and demonstration of which, the universe is indeed being changed.

Let me state at the outset that, as its name indicates, Christian Science is pre-eminently Christian and scientific, and it is most interesting to note that the best informed thinkers and students of to-day are admitting that, after all, Christianity must be scientific, and that science and Christianity are not words quite incompatible, as so many have been in the habit of affirming.

That which is scientific must be capable of proof or demonstration, and I feel confident that, in the hour at our disposal, we shall see how we can each commence, without further delay, to avail ourselves of the peace, the health, the freedom, joy, and satisfaction which await every honest student of this great subject; how we can demonstrate the truth regarding man, and, therefore, regarding ourselves.

While referring to the freedom and satisfaction which Christian Science gives, I do not mean to imply that these blessings are confined solely to the individual. It is true that the demonstration or proof of the truth revealed by Christian Science begins with the individual; but, "what ever blesses one blesses all" (Science and Health, p. 206), so that, while within the reach of all, Christian Science is world-wide, universal, in its scope and influence.

Every individual, every nation to-day is looking for the solution of some problem or other; is looking for "salvation" from what appears to be the presence, activity, or power of evil. "Salvation" comes from the Latin word meaning "to save" or "preserve from evil." The very earliest records of the history of man show that protection or safety from evil, or "salvation," has been sought by appealing to some invisible deity, some invisible power about which little has generally been known. Sacrifices, human and others, were offered with a view to insuring the protection of that power or deity. Idols also were made to represent some god, and they were worshipped with the result that is well known to all students of the Bible. An idol is a false god—an attempt to create a material image or likeness of Spirit, which is impossible. "No man hath seen God at any time." God, Spirit, Good, cannot be defined by the physical or material senses. Therefore, all who resort to material methods may be called idolaters or worshippers of false gods. A material image is but the mental concept externalized. An image or idol must be conceived *mentally before* it can be made of wood, stone, or metal. You can do nothing without first thinking it. You will agree that the stone, wooden, or metal idols of our ancestors indicated a most erroneous concept of God.

To-day none of us would agree with a proposal that we should worship or offer prayers to that which could be represented by any material image or idol; but since an idol is the expression of thought, must we not be careful what thoughts we accept, what concepts we form of the Deity or God!—be careful that we do not worship mental instead of material idols! There is no difference at all between believing in or worshipping a false, wrong mental concept of God, and worshipping a material image, for both are emanations of the mortal or carnal mind, or the belief in a mind opposed to God.

Christian Science gives assurance of salvation from any and all erroneous concepts of God, man, and the universe. In other words, Christian Science has given us again the true idea of God, has revealed God again, the same God of whom Jesus spake when he said: "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit" (or, God is Spirit). What, then, is our concept of God, of this "Spirit," of this "Truth"?

I was once talking to a good woman who had been an earnest student of the Scriptures for a great many years—she had a pile of five Bibles on her table—and she would insist upon the fact that God, or good, knew and consequently included evil, permitting it when He considered it necessary—and this in spite of the Scriptural statement: "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" Impossible!

Christian Science teaches that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465). As we recognize that God is only expressed in goodness, health, harmony, we witness the healing of any and all erroneous conditions or beliefs. A man or woman is the expression of what he or she believes or perhaps knows. A man or woman who understands and accepts the reality of love, honesty, true sympathy, and human affection, expresses these qualities. The reverse is equally true, and he or she who, through Christian Science, has a scientific understanding of the nature of God, can heal the sick and reform the sinner.

Thinking, it will be admitted, is of primary importance. We cannot undertake to do a thing without first thinking it, whether it is a trivial action or an important undertaking. Since all action or anything we undertake, do, or say, is the outcome of thought, it can readily be seen how important it is to watch carefully what we think—what thoughts we accept as real or true.

What thinks? Does matter or any part of the physical body think? Emphatically no! Can intelligence be in matter? If intelligence is *in* the physical body, where is it exactly? For some time it has been believed that what is termed the brain or gray matter is intelligent or that part of the body where thinking commences. It is said that there are people to-day who are begining to believe that the brain is not to be regarded as the seat of intelligence, but that this seat is in quite another part of the body.

Intelligent matter is unthinkable. Intelligence cannot be considered apart from Mind. No part of the material body thinks, because Mind or intelligence cannot be in matter. Christian Science teaches that Mind is God, and, as the Bible declares, that man is the image and likeness or expression of, God, good. Therefore man is the reflection or expression of God, or divine Mind. Consequently the real man cannot have or express thoughts which are unlike God.

At this point one might ask: What, then, is man, if his body does not think and has therefore no intelligence, and so does not represent man? As a matter of fact, the material body in a large measure manifests what a man thinks or believes.

To illustrate what I mean: It is well known that if a man or woman continually gives way to a bad temper, to anger, it produces a bad physical effect. Now, it is generally agreed that anger, fear, and so forth, are mental, or conditions of mind. Christian Science goes further than that and proves that all discordant conditions, all disease, are purely mental. In other words, Christian Science teaches that a man expresses just what he believes in, just what he accepts as true. By true, I mean, as emanating from or created by the one and only cause or creator, God.

How important, then, that we should watch our thinking most carefully!

Here let me state that the thinking I refer to is not merely intellectual. It is the thinking or knowing which is the result of letting that "mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." That Mind does not know or include evil. It is wholly good. As a matter of fact, you can never *know* error or evil: you can only believe in it, and then it is only a false belief without any truth in it, therefore untrue, useless, powerless.

Mankind, individually and collectively, can only find salvation from the thraldom of error, or evil, as they learn the truth about God and the truth about God's expression, man; that is, as they are able to "awake to righteousness, and sin not"—awake to right thinking, and cease believing in evil.

THE SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

What, then, is the remedy for the difficulties with which mankind is struggling to-day? The remedy is to put into practice the teaching of Christ Jesus; to make Christianity practical, or, rather, to recognize and demonstrate its practical nature, which Christian Science has revealed. In other words, to understand and worship God "in spirit and in truth."

Have you ever pictured to yourself what the world would be like if the two great commandments referred to by Jesus were being really obeyed: "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength;" and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself"? If we are willing to have but one infinite God, and that one good, we cannot admit any but His power, and that is surely good, and manifested only in what is good, constructive, harmonious.

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Thus we recognize God's government, and fear or believes less in the reality or power of evil, until we arrive at that point of understanding where evil ceases to operate or to be able to produce any effect, even in belief or as a false belief. There is no place outside of infinity.

THE DISCOVERER AND FOUNDER.

"Why," it is sometimes asked, "was Christian Science discovered by a woman?" The answer is surely obvious—because Mrs. Eddy was more spiritually minded than any one else on earth. It might be asked, "Why did not some one else, some man, discover Christian Science?" One might as well ask: "Why did not some one other than Newton learn the lesson from the falling apple? Why did not some other discoverer recognize electricity?" Many apples had fallen before Newton was ready to learn the lesson he reaped from observing that specific apple rush to the earth. Electricity, or, to be more accurate, the force called electricity, had always been there. Electricity could not be utilized, and the lesson from the falling apple could not be learned until some one was in a position to recognize the one and perceive the wonderful lesson to be reaped from the other.

The truth which Mrs. Eddy discovered in 1866 had always existed, and had been here always. Any man or woman could have made the same discovery, had he or she been sufficiently spiritually minded. Is not the highest peak in a mountain range the first to catch the glorious rays of the rising sun. Mary Baker Eddy made the discovery because she was more ready than any one else to listen for and hear the voice of God, the God whom she had learnt to know and to love through the Bible from her childhood.

Not only is Mrs. Eddy the Discoverer: she is also the Founder of Christian Science at the Christian Science movement. Mrs. Eddy established The Mother Church, and, through spiritual discernment, instituted the form of government—a wonderful illustration of true church government—through obedience to which the movement has thrived and prospered. The rules which constitute this form of government are all set forth in the Church Manual. Christian Scientists recognize not only the duty but the privilege which is theirs, to obey the rules thus set forth, rules which have been proved and are still being proved to be adequate to meet any and every contingency that may arise.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Cheung Hi, the young Chinese painter, who is charged with the murder of an old man, named Ha Wo, at Tai Kok Tsui on September 20th, was continued before Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith) prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Somerset Fitzroy (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) defended.

Counsel for the defence continued his cross-examination of Man Wo, who was with the prisoner when the alleged stabbing took place. Witness said that he was in the shop when the wounded man came there later. He heard him saying that he was going to the police. He (witness) then became frightened, and went to East Point, where another *foki* of the shop was living at the time. He was later joined by prisoner. He heard prisoner tell the other *foki*, "I have stabbed an old man; that's why I am here." On being asked whether he had ever quarrelled with prisoner, witness replied in the negative.

Chan Kau, who stated that because he was shortsighted, people called him the "blind man," described how he was accosted by prisoner and Man Wo, on September 20th who alleged that he had stolen a scraper. Asked if he recognised prisoner, witness after peering for some time through the dock rails said he did.

Pun Sui Hing, the *foki* who on September 20th was in East Point, stated in evidence, that Man Wo came to the house that night. Prisoner arrived soon after, and told him that he had stabbed an old man. Replying to Mr. Fitzroy, witness said that Man Po could not possibly have heard what prisoner said, as he was out at the time.

The master of the Ching Ki painter's shop, Shamshuipo, said that prisoner had been in his employ for over two years.

Dr. Craig, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted to the hospital on September 20th. He had a wound in the right lower part of the abdomen. The tract of the wound was upwards and inwards. The cause of the old man's death was acute peritonitis, caused by the perforating of the abdomen, as a result of its being pierced by a sharp instrument.

Replying to defending counsel, witness said that it was possible for this wound to be caused by a man falling on any thing sharp.

The Jury were: Messrs. J. P. Lee (foreman), J. B. Gutierrez, H. Hyndman, G. F. Haslam, J. Gibson, J. Hooper, and Ng Yuk Hing.

Inspector T. Murphy said on September 20th an identification parade was held at Ha Wo's bedside in the hospital. Prisoner was not present. Deceased pointed out a man named Man Cheuk as the man who had struck him. On the following day prisoner was in the parade, and Man Cheuk was absent. Deceased picked out prisoner. Another parade was held and both prisoner and Man Cheuk were included. Deceased picked out Man Cheuk again. He then looked along the line, and seeing the prisoner, looked back at Man Cheuk; and

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again looked at prisoner, and said that he was the man who struck him. Prisoner made no remark.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Prisoner, elected to go into the witness-box. He related how the scraper had been missed, and how the blind man told him he had given it to deceased. He described the meeting with Ha Wo, and the quarrel which ensued, when deceased said that he had no scraper because he had sold it for two cents. He then alleged that a number of persons came on the scene, knocked the old man down and stabbed him. He (prisoner) then went to East Point. Under cross-examination he contradicted himself. He said he saw no knife, and again that he saw a man with a knife in his hand stabbing the old man.

ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Fitzroy, addressing the jury, said that it was a peculiar case. The question of motive always took an important part in murder cases. But could they believe that anybody would go to the extent of committing murder for a scraper which was practically worth nothing? Prisoner had stated that Ha Wo admitted having the scraper and had sold it for two cents. Could they imagine anybody committing a deliberate murder for that? It must have been done for some other reason altogether. Counsel submitted that Man Po's evidence was very unreliable. It was impossible for a man at that time of night and that distance away, to have seen what actually happened. All along his statements were denied by other witnesses, and he would ask the jury to discredit his evidence altogether. To convict prisoner they must be sure beyond any reasonable doubt that he killed Ha Wo. They would have to be satisfied that he struck the blow. He further submitted that the evidence of Man Cheuk was unreliable. He had been picked out by the deceased as the man who had stabbed him. Concluding, Counsel submitted that on the evidence before them, they must discharge the prisoner.

Counsel for the prosecution said that all the statements made by the prisoner showed that he had the scraper definitely fixed in his mind. His whole story in the box must go against him. Counsel submitted that prisoner was guilty of the charge of murder.

The jury were absent for half an hour and returned a verdict of guilty.

The foreman, Mr. J. P. Lee, informed His Lordship that the jury also desired that a rider should be added, to the effect, that they considered Man Po's evidence very unsatisfactory, and that they considered that a signed statement should have been taken from the wounded man. His Lordship remarked that this would be added to the verdict.

His Lordship donned the black cap and passed sentence of death. Prisoner seemed to be listening intently, but was unmoved.

HARBOUR HAPPENINGS.

MONGKOK FERRY LAUNCH SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

Early yesterday morning, a ferry launch and a Sanitary Department launch passed too closely to each other near the typhoon shelter at Mongkok, with the result that the ferry launch received slight damage.

From the report made by the master of the ferry launch, the *Man Kuen*, it appears that the ferry was on the way from Hongkong to Mongkok at 6.30 yesterday morning when the mishap occurred. The ferry launch was about 400 feet from the eastern entrance inside the typhoon shelter, when the master observed the Sanitary Department steam launch, "S.D.1," under way about 200 feet away on his starboard side. Two blasts were blown by the "S.D.1" and the *Man Kuen* replied with two blasts and went across the bows of the "S.D.1." The "S.D.1" starboarded her helm and passed by the ferry launch on the starboard side. An anchor which was hanging out from the starboard side of the "S.D.1" caught the side planking of the *Man Kuen* above the gunwale when the craft were passing each other and ripped a piece of wood casing, doing damage to the ferry launch to the extent of about $40.

XMAS MAIL.

CLOSES THIS MORNING FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The sorting staff at the General Post Office yesterday were kept very busy preparing for the despatch of the Xmas letter mail for the United Kingdom, which closes at 9.30 this morning, and will be sent by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakusan Maru*, which arrived yesterday from the North with Japan mail.

The Xmas mail for Home is due at Marseilles on December 20th and should arrive in London on December 22nd. A very large consignment of letters and cards had been received up to late yesterday afternoon and there is sure to be another large batch poured into the G.P.O. at the last minute this morning.

The Xmas letter and parcel mail for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed at the G.P.O. as under:—Parcel mail, Saturday, November 28th, at 3 p.m.; registered mail, the same day at 4.15 p.m. and ordinary mail also the same day at 5 p.m. These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle on December 19th.

Mails arriving yesterday were from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai by the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* and from Manila by the s.s. *President Cleveland*. To-day the s.s. *President Madison* will arrive with mail from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai, and to-morrow the s.s. *China Mail* is due with Home mail *viâ* Negapatam (letters and papers, dated London, October 22nd).

CANTON AND HONGKONG.

CANTON DELEGATES ARRIVE.

The Delegation from Canton of which mention has been made in the daily reports during the past week arrived by the steamer *Fatshan* yesterday afternoon. They numbered 20, insted of 25 as previously advised, and are mostly well-known members of the commercial community of Canton. They are returning the visit recently paid to Canton by a similar delegation from the Chinese commercial organisations of Hongkong with a view to concluding arrangements by which trade and traffic between the two ports might be resumed.

They were met on arrival by representatives of the principal commercial organizations among the Chinese in Hongkong and, after a brief reception on board, were conducted to the Hongkong Boarding House on the Praya, where the visiting party will have their headquarters during their stay here the next three or four days. The party was later in the afternoon entertained at tea by the Chinese Merchants Club in China Building, where the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, and other well-known Chinese met the Canton visitors. Some of the visitors later registered at King Edward Hotel.

While it was still early for the visitors when seen to comment much on the prospect of an early settlement of the boycott and strike, those who cared to speak, says our Chinese correspondent, expressed most optimistic views.

Among those who arrived yesterday were Mr. Tse Tsok Kai, manager-director of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company; Mr. Job Fong, manager of the Chung-Mei Drug Company; the Rev. Wong Yuk Shing, sometime president of the Christian Council of Kwangtung Province. These gentlemen have been many years abroad, and Mr. Tse and Mr. Fong are graduates of American universities. Mr. Tse is now a member of the Canton Municipal Council.

Others in the delegation were:—Woo Chung Tong, Chan Yuen Fung, Lau Tung Ping, Ma Pak Ping, Lum Lai Sang, Soong Chun Sang, and Yuan Kum Suen, all representing the General Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce; the Rev. Mr. Wong, and Poong Kum Fong of the Traders League; Leung Pui Kie and Tam Lai Pui, of the Canton Merchants Association; and Tse Tsok Kai, Kan Kum Shek, Ma Cho Kim, Job Fong, Chue Chak Sang, Lai Yee, Chan San Mei, and Hung Shiu Hong, leading merchants.

Mr. Hung Shiu Hong is acting as secretary of the delegation. Mr. Hung is a member of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company in Canton, and so is Mr. Kan Kum Shek.

Mr. Ma Cho Kim is manager of the Sincere Company, Canton branch; and Mr. Chan San Mei, manager of the Bank of East Asia in Canton.

From the personnel of the delegation it looks, says our Chinese correspondent, as if business on the part of Canton is meant. A few of them are extremely friendly to the present leaders in the Kuomintang Government now in power in the Southern Capital.

HOPES OF AN AGREEMENT.

At the tea at the Chinese Merchants' Club, the delegates expressed their desire to help in bringing about an early settlement of the present state of affairs, and said they hoped that a satisfactory and amicable agreement in the matter might be reached in the conferences between representatives of the two commercial communities.

Mr. Soo Yat Shing, manager of the Hongkong Boarding House, Connaught Road, and also a representative of the District Trade Union, have kindly offered free accommodation to the delegates during their sojourn in the Colony.

THE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

In the evening the Delegates were entertained to dinner at the Yee Woo Restaurant at West Point at which more than 120 merchants of all trades attended. Among those present were Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. J. M. Wong, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Ho Kwong, President of the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds; Mr. Ma Chui Chiu, Chief Director of the Tung Wah Hospital; Mr. Tse Shu Tong, President of the District Commercial Union Guild and other prominent merchants. The two Chinese members of the Legislative Council were unable to attend owing to some other engagement but a letter was sent to express their profound regret for the inability to participate in the function.

In the course of the dinner, in proposing the health of the Delegation, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, on behalf of the four Organisations which is representative of the Chinese Community of the Colony, extended them a hearty welcome and expressed the hope that with their effort the present problem might be solved.

The Delegates suitably replied.

Apart from a few short speeches made by the Canton Delegates, mostly dealing with the views of the merchants of both places in regard to the detriment to all trades due to the strike and boycott movements, there was nothing of any importance discussed. However, it is learned that a preliminary meeting will be held to-day when the merchants and the delegates will exchange their views so as to pave the way for final negotiation.

STRIKE PICKETS IN CANTON.

THEIR ACTIVITIES TO BE CURTAILED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang in Canton, it is understood, will facilitate the Canton-Hongkong Chinese committees working for early resumption of trade and traffic between the two ports by curtailing the activities of the strike pickets in different parts of the province; and its recent arrests of some of the more aggressive labour leaders have been taken as genuine signs of co-operation. In the meantime, the strike committee in Canton is reorganizing.

The police in Canton have been ordered by the local authorities to check further interference with shipping facilities by the strike pickets and to disarm the pickets, if necessary.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

For the first time in the judicial history of Canton, two high officers in the judicial department are to be put on trial for malpractices. The trial which is attracting wide spread attention in Canton, is due to the energy, and I might also say the courage, of one man—Mr. Loo Hing Yuan, a British trained barrister-at-law who is now acting as Attorney-General of the Kuomintang Government. Mr. Loo has been trying hard for the past two years to introduce reforms into the legal department, but, until recently, he has failed owing to the lack of support from the Government.

THE TEACHERS.

Upon assurance from the Kuomintang that their salaries will be paid monthly and not reduced, the 430 public school teachers of the Canton city schools have decided to withdraw their resignations. All public schools in Canton, it is expected, will be in full operation again next week.

THE MOTOR CYCLIST.

SHOULD HE PASS A TEST IN HONGKONG?

HIGH POLICE OFFICIAL'S VIEW.

The rider which the Jury attached to their verdict at Kowloon on Thursday suggesting that motor cyclists and side-car drivers should be examined before licenses are issued to them has naturally excited much interest locally.

The view expressed by a high Police official, who was interviewed by a *Daily Press* reporter yesteday is that the restrictions on drivers of motor vehicles are more stringent in Hongkong than they are in England.

In England anyone could have a licence for driving a motor-car, lorry or anything else without undergoing a test, whereas in Hongkong strict tests were imposed on all who wanted licenses for driving cars, lorries, etc. There was no examination, however, as far as the granting of licences for motor cycles or side-cars is concerned.

Of course, if the Inspector on duty at the time thought that the applicant for a licence was deficient in any way, he could refer the matter to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who could refuse the licence.

The official interviewed was of the opinion that motor cyclists should not be exempt from the regulation requiring a test to be passed before being granted a licence. As the regulations stand anyone over 18 years of age could get a licence to use a motor cycle. He considered that the roads of the Colony were more difficult than roads in England, and some stringent test for all drivers should be undergone.

NO PASSPORT.

FORMER INDIAN GUARD FINED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate, yesterday, an Indian, named Chanda Singh, was charged with a breach of the passport regulations.

Mr. T. H. King, who prosecuted, said that defendant had been a ship's guard from October, 1922, to September of this year, and he resigned following a departmental charge. After his resignation he went to Shanghai, and on his return to Hongkong had no passport.

His Worship told defendant that he must be fully aware of the regulations. A fine of $10 was imposed, but it was pointed out to him that he was liable to a fine of $250, and six months' imprisonment. If he again contravened the regulations, he would be severely dealt with.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association (1914-1918) was held at the Club Room, No. 17, Queen's Road Central, yesterday evening.

Mr. S. C. Feltham presided and there was a representative attendance of the committee and members of the Association.

THE REPORT.

The annual report giving a resume of the year's activities of the Association was presented and stated:

We regret that the balance sheet does not compare favourably with that of the previous year owing to various unforeseen circumstances. This can be attributed principally to the unsettled state of affairs prevailing throughout part of the year. As a result, the bar sales of the Club declined from $33,000 in the previous year to $28,000 in this year, and expenses on account of relief to distressed Active Service Men increased from $600 in the previous year, to over $1,000 in this year. A further contributory circumstance was the regretable defalcation of one of the Club's servants.

We are glad, however, to be able to point to the fact that the amount written off, on account of bad debts, has decreased from $662.15 to $446.01.

Further, we would bring to your notice that all over-head expenses show a considerable reduction as against those of the previous year. During the year 97 new members joined the Association and 13 members resigned. It is with deep regret that your Committee have to report the deaths of 6 members during the year, that is Messrs. M. A. J. Searle, H. W. Chaney, J. D. Murphy, R. Earnshaw, W. S. Marsh and W. Pritchard. Particularly we feel that the Association has sustained a great loss through the death of Mr. H. W. Chaney, who was not only an active and enthusiastic member, but one of its original founders.

General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., who left the Colony during the year, resigned his position as Patron of the Association. We are extremely fortunate, however, in obtaining as his successor General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie, M.C., resigned his position as Vice-President upon his departure for home on leave. Messrs. J. S. Beach and H. A. Rodgers resigned from the General Committee and Mr. A. Read was elected thereto.

A WREATH ON THE LONDON CENOTAPH.

The Armistice Dinner was held on November 11th at the Hongkong Hotel. The attendance of members was not as large as could be desired, but in spite of this, it was carried off with great success and *esprit de corps*. At the dinner and later at the Club, poppies were auctioned and an appreciable amount was contributed to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. In addition to this, the Association contributed a sum of $155. It is with the utmost pleasure that we have to report that we have been able to arrange for a wreath, bearing an inscription from this Association, to be placed at the Cenotaph in Whitehall on Armistice Day of this year.

THE BATHING BEACH.

The Easma Bathing Beach at Stonecutters' Island was reopened at the commencement of the season, when it was extremely well patronised by members and their friends. It was unfortunate that, owing to the unsettled condition of the Colony, the beach had to be closed down for 6 weeks. But in spite of this, the launch made 41 trips and conveyed over 2,100 people during the remaining period of the bathing season. We were pleased to be able to make arrangements whereby the Kowloon School and United Services Recreation Club were enabled to participate in the pleasure and facilities offered by the bathing beach.

SPORTS.

Two billiard tournaments were organised during the course of the year which proved a great success and afforded considerable friendly rivalry and amusement amongst the members. They were won by Mr. C. J. M. Hughes and Mr. K. S. Robertson respectively.

The Association presented to the Victoria Recreation Club a trophy for the winner of the 1 mile race at their annual sports, and two trophies for the Garrison School Swimming Sports.

Owing to the increasing number of Sweepstakes organised for the Hongkong Derby during this year, our efforts in this direction were not so successful as during the preceding year. Tickets were sold to the value of $7,294. Mr. Collier of the Customs Club, Canton, claiming $3,000 of this as his share for drawing the winning number.

A number of bowls, cricket and billiard matches were held during the year and for the first time in the history of the Association we are proud to relate that we won a glorious victory on the Cricket field.

RELIEF WORK.

A considerable amount of relief work has been accomplished amongst destitute ex-active service men, both in the matter of providing board and lodging, outfit, etc., and also assisting them to procure employment in Hongkong. In this connection, the thanks of the Association are due to many people in Hongkong in a position to employ labour who have given assistance in this matter.

We are wish to express our thanks to Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, the Hon. Auditors to the Association, for auditing the year's accounts; also to Messrs. Deacons for their services to the Association as Hon. Solicitors.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting of the Association and the annual report and balance sheet were passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers took place as under:—

President, Mr. T. T. Laurensen; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. J. Pearce and W. J. D. McKenzie; Chairman, Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask; Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. C. Feltham; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. N. MacReynolds; Committee, Messrs. Paterson, Hunt, Brennan, Rodgers, Wilson, Carter, B. J. Murray, Rose, Moore and Starke.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The CHAIRMAN referring to the activities of the Association during the past year said that there was not a great deal to say about the report and balance sheet, although the latter did not show a very good balance. This was partly due to the fact that a large number of members had not paid their subscriptions of $5 per year and had not supported the Club as they should have done. This was much to be regretted. The late Mr. H. W. Chaney at one time made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Association as opposed to the Club. This year, he thought, an eloquent appeal should be made for support of the Club, upon which the existence of the Association depended. If they really wanted a Club and Association they must support the Club more than they had done. Without the Club, the Association would cease to exist and would become dormant, like the British Legion which did not do a great deal. The Ex-Service Men's Association did a great deal which he considered should be done by the British Legion.

Continuing, the Chairman said that during the past year they had not done a great deal to report upon. Unfortunately they had the trouble arising out of the strike and their main activity at the bathing beach at Stonecutters' Island had to be closed down for somttime. He complimented the members of the committee on the very excellent work they had done and the able way in which they had dealt with the various questions which had confronted them during the past year.

HON. LIFE MEMBER.

Referring to their Hon. Secretary, the Chairman said their Secretary had had nothing but praise, praise, praise all the time he had been in office. He had deserved every single word of it—(applause)—and nothing he could say would be adequate to express their appreciation of Mr. MacReynolds' work for the Club and Association. As a slight token of their esteem and respect for their Hon. Secretary and what he had done for the Club and Association, he proposed that they elect Mr. MacReynolds a life member of Association. (Loud applause.)

Mr. PEARCE seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. MACREYNOLDS, who was informed that he was the first life member of the Association to be elected, suitably acknowledged the compliment and gave interesting details regarding the formation of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association. He added that he was disappointed in the attendance of members of the Association at the recent ceremony at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day. The attendance was not so good as it should have been. If the day was going to be remembered it was the members of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association who had to remember it. The younger men in the army and the navy did not like it and it was for the older men, who knew what they had gone through, the comrades they had lost and how they had nearly lost their own lives, to commemorate the Day in a fitting manner. So long as he was in the Association he was going to see that there was a good parade at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

A lengthy discussion ensued regarding the Easma bathing beach at Stonecutter's, which it was shown was kept going at a loss each year. The general opinion of the meeting was that it must be place upon a self-supporting basis and eventually, after numerous suggestions had been put forward, it was decided that in future all members of the Club and members of their families over fifteen years of age should pay 20 cents for the use of the beach, visitors 50 cents and that the latter also be charged 30 cents in addition for tea.

A suggestion brought forward to run an annual dance or series of dances and whist drives and concerts was also discussed at considerable length and eventually left to the incoming committee to deal with.

STAIR CARPETS.

WE ARE OFFERING A SMALL LOT AT 10% OFF THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

SEE OUR PEDDER STREET WINDOW.

27-inch. wide	TAPESTRY	-	$4.00 Pr. Yd.
do.	HAIR	-	4.50 do.
do.	VELVET	-	5.50 do
do.	AXMINSTER	-	6 50 do.
do.	SAXONY	-	7.50 do
36-inch. wide	HAIR	-	6.00 do.
do.	VELVET	-	8.50 do.
do.	AXMINSTER	-	9.50 do.

WE WILL TAKE ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LAY AND FIT ABOVE FREE OF CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WING ON'S SALE

EXTENDED FOR 20 DAYS.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

EIGHTSOME REEL,
FOURSOME REEL,
LANCERS,
CALEDONIANS,
FOX-TROTS, WALTZES
AT
ANDERSON'S. [76

WM. POWELL, LTD.

CHILDREN'S WEAR DEPT.

We have a splendid range of everything for children.

"CHILPRUFE" UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, SLEEPING SUITS, Etc.

For Outer Wear:—

COATS, HATS, BREECHES to match

Beautifully Soft and Cosy.

GAITERS, SHOES, COATS, Etc.

The Toys are now being displayed numerous novelties will be found to give you hours of enjoyment.

Make your selection early, we shall be glad to store for you until wanted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

LAST REEL PRACTICES.

THE Above will take place in the City Hall on TUESDAY, 24TH INST. at 5.30 P.M. Members and Guests are Requested to Wear Dancing Shoes.

Admission by "Reel Practice" Section of Invitation Card Only.

A. RITCHIE,
Honorary Secretary.

2896]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION Co.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN AND GENOA.

THE Steamship
"WESTERDYK" (2)
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th November, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th November, 1925, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.

Hongkong, November 18th, 1925. [2894

NOTICE.

ON DECEMBER 1st, 1925, ANDERSON & ASHE, MARINE SURVEYORS, 16, Connaught Road, Central, Will REMOVE Their Office to 1ST FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING. Entrance CONNAUGHT ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1925. [2889

NOTICE.

ALICIA CRANE.
LOIS ROBERTSON.

ANY Person having Information which will lead to the Discovery of the Whereabouts of Either of the Above-named Persons is Requested to Communicate with—
MESSRS. DEACONS
Solicitors,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

2887]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1925, AT 9.15 P.M.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MARINE BETTS,
H.M.S. *Hawkins*,
Welterweight Champion of the Colony
v.
A.B. EWIN,
H.M.S. *Hermes*,
Middleweight Champion of the Navy and Marines.

FIFTEEN 2-MINUTE ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE SCOTT-HARSTON BELT. AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S for:—
MEMBERS Only on NOVEMBER 17TH and 18TH.
GENERAL PUBLIC on NOVEMBER 19TH, 20TH and 21ST.

PRICES:—$5, $3, AND $1.

[2881

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHMIR."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 16TH Nov., 1925.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1925. [2892

INTIMATIONS

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Apply—
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
[2880

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCANTILE BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.
[2607

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS Co.
[2514

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR.

Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
[2173

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATES negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. TELEPHONE C. 4630. SMALL INVESTORS, 10 DES VOEUX ROAD. [2534

THE BRITISH MALAYA TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE).

THE Company is prepared to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR or TRUSTEE and as ATTORNEY or AGENT for Persons having Interests in MALAYA or desiring to acquire Interests there.

Booklets and any further Information may be obtained on Application to the SECRETARIES at CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS, SINGAPORE.

[123

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK, 4 or 5 Rooms for One Year from 1st MARCH, 1926, No Children. Apply—BOYDEN FARRANT, 517, PEAK. [140

WANTED—YOUNG ENGINEER for general Construction in connection with large group Agricultural Estates, Java, including, if possible, Experience in Maintenance Hydro-Electric Power Stations and Transmission also Bridge and Railway Work. Good future. Apply—ANGLO-DUTCH PLANTATIONS OF JAVA, Ltd., Soebang, Java, stating full particulars and enclosing Copy of Displasmas and Testimonials. [141

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER

FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE $1.75

On Sale at—

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" Messrs. BREWER & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATION

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

NEW STYLES AND NEW FLAVOURS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

150

BIRTH.

FISHER.—On November 19th, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisher, a son. [2895

DEATHS.

ALBOIN.—On November 12th, at Shanghai, Rev. Brother ALBOIN, of St. Xavier College.

LAFFRANQUE.—On November 13th, at Shanghai, EUGENE LOUIS EMILE LAFFRANQUE, in his 53rd year.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1925.

KOWLOON TONG.

WE think it time that the Government issued a detailed report regarding the Kowloon Tong Building Scheme which was inaugurated between two and three years ago. Such a report would be advantageous to the subscribers and certainly of considerable public interest. It may be argued that the matter is a purely private one in which the promoters of the Company and the subscribers are alone concerned. Even if this were the case we would submit that those responsible for carrying out the work would be doing the community a service if they would let us know how the plans for the erection of some 250 houses are progressing. No one will deny that the houses are urgently needed and as this is the first housing scheme of any importance that has been undertaken in Hongkong we naturally wish to follow its development as closely as possible.

Our view, however, is that the scheme is far more a public than a private one, and it is because of the blessing, if not actual support, which the Government gave it at its inception that we now ask the Government to supply a detailed record of what has actually been done. If all the subscribers were satisfied the question would not arise, but we are informed that many of them are not satisfied with their prospects of securing a house within a reasonable time, and, as is known, an Association was recently formed by them solely for the purpose of devising some means of protecting their interests. It must be remembered that 250 subscribers have between them already advanced a sum in the neighbourhood of $1,700,000 and they are, of course, liable for further calls. No doubt such calls would be cheerfully met, even in these hard times, if the subscribers could see their homes being built. But a visit to the site is not inspiring. One house is occupied. Twenty houses are completed and eighty more are nearing completion. For three years' work, this is not a very satisfactory record and it is natural that some subscribers should be manifesting a certain amount of anxiety concerning their property. The subscribers, we understand, cannot sell their houses for five years after completion without the consent of the Government, and the Government's contract with the Company is affiliated in various ways with the Company's contract with the subscribers, so that the Government might reasonably be expected to make a statement on the subject.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

THE arrival in Hongkong yesterday of a deputation consisting of twenty representatives of the Canton community, mostly prominent men in the commercial life of the city, to discuss with the Chinese merchants of Hongkong ways and means of putting an end to the interruption of trade and traffic between the two ports which has entailed ruinous losses to the trading communities of both cities, may well be regarded as satisfactory evidence of an important change in the political atmosphere. The members of the deputation scarcely need to be assured that their desire for a speedy return to normal trade relations is heartily re-echoed by all sections of the community in Hongkong, who certainly have not been willing parties to the strife. At the time of writing we are not aware of the nature of the proposals or suggestions that the delegation from Canton have to make on the subject. It seems to us, as it seems to most residents in the Colony, that the question of when, or whether, the insane boycott of the Colony shall cease, and normal relations be re-established rests entirely with the Canton authorities. We are unable to see what there is to "negotiate" about, but it is not easy for a foreigner to fathom the workings of the Chinese mind in matters of this kind. Let it suffice for the present to say that the visit in itself is interpreted as expressing a sincere desire to put an end to the trouble, and since it is reported that the object of the Delegation has the approval and sympathy of the Canton authorities we may, if that be true, reasonably anticipate that as a result of the conversations which the influential delegation from Canton will have with representative Chinese here, means will be found of putting a speedy end to the boycott. We can at all events applaud the effort and wish it every success.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Turner returned to the Colony yesterday from Manila.

The proceeds of a concert to be given by pupils of the Diocesan Girls' School at the school this evening at 5.30 are to be devoted to the Victoria Home and other charities.

The U.S.S. *Huron*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, accompanied by the U.S.S. *General Alava*, is due to arrive at Hongkong next Thursday.

Current Command Orders state that Lieuts. R. B. Rathbone and H. K. Watkins, 1st Bn. The Loyal Regt., are granted leave of absence to the United Kingdom from November 19th to May 16th, 1926.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Ambrose* held another successful dance at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last night. There was a good attendance and the dance music by the *Titania's* syncopated orchestra was thoroughly enjoyed.

Bandmaster J. Tobin, late of the East Surrey Regt., is one of a number of non-commissioned officers who have been awarded the annuity and medal for meritorious service.

The Kowloon Chess Club are organising a Colony Open Chess Championship (challenge cup) competition to be run under the rules of the Kowloon Chess Club. The entrance fee is $5 and the closing date for entries is next Thursday.

A motor truck belonging to the Dairy Farm Company ran into the gates at the level crossing at Leighton Hill Road on Thursday, owing to the man at the gates closing them just as the lorry approached. The gates were smashed, but the lorry was not badly damaged.

The case in which a Chinese is charged with participating in a robbery at a pawnshop in Hunghom on June 20th last, when he was wounded whilst trying to escape from the police, was again adjourned by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

The Ladies' Shanghai Foursomes, arranged by the Ladies Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is to be played on Tuesday, December 8th, instead of on December 7th, at Fanling for prizes presented by Mrs. A. H. Ferguson. Entries are being accepted up to 2.30 p.m. on the day of play.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley Cemetery yesterday evening of Mr. Honorato d'Aquino, I.S.O., who died at the St. Paul's Hospital, on Wednesday, at the age of 79 years. He was well known in the Colony and also in Macao, Shanghai, Japan, Singapore, Manila and Lisbon. His death is much regretted by many friends.

In addition to the service at St. John's Cathedral this morning, a memorial service for the men lost in Submarine *M1* will also be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10 a.m. There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Percy O'Connor, R.N., an address by the Rev. Father Spada and Absolution afterwards at the Catafalque.

Among Hongkong residents who returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Australia* yesterday were Mrs. Eldon Potter, Mrs. L. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grossman, Mr. C. C. Stark and Mr. C. McAlpine. Mr. L. B. Cassell was also a passenger from Vancouver. Passengers from Shanghai included Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Purdue, Mr. M. Webb and Mr. W. D. Goodfellow.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

VISITING MACAO AND CANTON.

Reference was made in yesterday's *Daily Press* to the arrival by the s.s. *Hozan Maru* on Thursday afternoon of six visitors from Japan, who are visiting South China for the purpose of obtaining an insight into the conditions prevailing in this area. These visitors are members of the House of Peers.

Prior to coming to Hongkong they had visited Formosa, Amoy and Swatow and yesterday, following the reception given in their honour by the Japanese Community at a Chinese restaurant at West Point, on Thursday night, they paid a visit to Macao, returning again in the afternoon.

To-day the visitors leave for Canton on the *Fatshan* and will return to Hongkong to-morrow by the same steamer. They embary on Monday for Japan, calling Shanghai on the way.

The sole idea of their visit to Southern China and these parts is go gain a clearer insight into prevailing conditions than is possible other than by personal contact.

DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITORS.

MAHARAJAH AND MAHARANI OF DHAMPUR.

Among the passengers on the *Empress of Australia* which arrived yesterday were H.H. The Maharajah of Dhampur and party, who embarked at Kobe. Travelling with the Maharajah are H.H. The Maharani of Dhampur, Princess Jaswant Kunverta, Miss Marahaia Movy, Mr. J. T. Vyes (Secretary), Mr. P. B. Irani (Secretary), Doctor S. A. Dissui, and two Hindoo servants.

Their Highnesses will continue their voyage to India on the M.M. steamer *Angiers*, which leaves Hongkong on Tuesday next. In the meantime the distinguished visitors are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN ALLEGED THREAT.

SOCONY AGENT ORDERED TO PAY MONEY.

PEKING, November 20th.

A threat against the Standard Oil Company at Linpuchi, on the Yellow River, is reported by the American Consul at Tsinan, who states that the agent was ordered to produce $2,000 within two days, otherwise his stocks would be destroyed.

The protection of the Agency is demanded by the Consul.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SHOWS SYMPATHY.

TOKYO, November 20th.

The Cabinet Council informally discussed the submarine abolition, but though sympathetic they consider it is unfeasible unless all the Powers agree, which they think doubtful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EARL HAIG'S POPPY DAY FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know as soon as possible who is in charge of the above fund in Hongkong as I have collected Mex. $400 for this fund and wish to remit same to Hongkong. I should appreciate your assistance in advising the gentleman concerned of the Swatow subscription.—Yours faithfully,

A. M. SCOTT-MORRIS.

Swatow, November 13th.

[Ed. Note: The British Legion organised the Poppy Day Collections. The Secretary is Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, solicitor, c/o Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co., Hongkong.]

UNION CHURCH.

WELCOME TO THE MINISTER.

The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, pastor of the Union Church, Kennedy Road, and Mrs. Maconachie, who returned early this week from Home leave, were entertained at the Church Hall, yesterday evening, by the members of the Church Body.

Mr. and Mrs. Maconachie were welcomed by Mr. J. L. McPherson.

After a pleasant tea, an excellent musical programme was gone through, when the following took part, Mr. E. Harlowe, Mr. J. Rycroff, Mrs. A. R. H. Phillips, Mr. O. Skinner and Mr. S. Collet.

Mr. Maconachie thanked the members, on behalf of himself and his wife, for the excellent and kind reception which they had given them.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE AT THEATRE ROYAL.

"La Tosca" was presented by the Italian Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal, last night. It was their last appearance, prior to their departure for the North.

The performance was "benefit" for Signorina Lyda Betti, who took the title rôle. She has previously thrilled Hongkong Audiences with her dramatic power, and her wonderful interpretation of the heroine's part, in "La Tosca" is perhaps the greatest of her many brilliant achievements. Her singing of the pathetic threnody "Vissi d'arte" was beautiful and heartrending.

There was a good audience last night, and they may have long to wait before they again see such a brilliant tragedienne as Signorina Lyda Betti.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

CONDITION IS CAUSE OF MUCH ANXIETY.

LONDON, November 19th.

An official bulletin issued from Sandringham says that Queen Alexandra, who has been in failing health for some time, had a severe heart attack this morning. Her condition is critical.

LATER.

The condition of Queen Alexandra this evening remains critical. Queen Maud of Norway, and Princess Victoria are in constant attendance on their mother.

LATER.

At ten o'clock in the evening Queen Alexandra's condition was unchanged. She was quite conscious, and appears to be holding her own.

PRINCE POSTPONES VISIT.

Owing to the critical condition of Queen Alexandra the Prince of Wales cancelled his visit to the Guild Hall to-day to lunch with the Lord Mayor in celebration of his South African and South American tour.

LATEST CABLES.

SYMPTOMS VERY GRAVE.

SANDRINGHAM, November 20th.

At 11.30 there was no change in Queen Alexandra's condition to justify a further bulletin till the evening. The symptoms are very grave and there is only the slenderest hope of any considerable rally.

The King's shooting guests bid farewell to His Majesty and left Sandringham.

[Queen Alexandra was born on December 1st, 1844, and is therefore close on 81 years of age.]

CINEMA WRECKED.

DISASTER IN DUBLIN AT WAR FILM.

DUBLIN, November 20th.

At 7 o'clock this morning a bomb completely wrecked the Master Piece Cinema, where the British war film of Ypres was being shown.

Two policemen were shot in endeavouring to frustrate the raiders, one of whom was seriously injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

FINANCIAL BILL READY TO BE VOTED UPON.

PARIS, November 19th.

The several days financial debate of the Chamber, on which the fate of the Government depends, developed sudden interest on account of a belief that a vote would be taken to-night, but was adjourned until to-morrow, following a speech by M. Painlevé appealing to the Deputies to sink their party differences and vote on the merits of the Bills, which was one of the boldest projects ever conceived by a great country, imposing a sacrifice on all citizens. He promised to take steps to stabilise the franc, and asked the Deputies not to prolong the debate as the country was clamouring for a solution.

THE COMMUNIST TRIAL.

LONDON, November 19th.

Sir Henry Slesser, in concluding a six hours' speech for the defence at the trial of Communists at the Old Bailey said this was one of the most important cases submitted to a British jury for many years. On its decision depended the liberties and opportunities of men to write and express their opinions for many years to come. Sir Henry Slesser called only one witness, who testified to purchasing at His Majesty's Stationery Office copies of the Government report on Russia.

The defendant Pollitt addressed the jury but was refused permission by the Judge to quote from speeches by Lord Birkenhead, Lord Carson and Mr. Joynson Hicks, the Judge remarking "We cannot have their seditions mixed up with yours."

BEAM WIRELESS.

LONDON, November 19th.

A "beam" wireless agreement has been signed in London to-day by representatives of the British Post Office and South African Wireless Company. It is expected that stations in England and South Africa will be open for traffic in the Spring, and that rates will be one-third below the ordinary cable rates.

BOXING AT HOME.

CLARK GAINS VICTORY AGAINST MERLO.

LONDON, November 19th.

At the Albert Hall, in a twenty rounds flyweight contest, Elky Clark, the British champion, beat Antoine Merlo (France), who retired in the seventeenth round.

HARRY MASON'S WIN.

Harry Mason (British lightweight champion) won on points against the Scottish welterweight, Johnny Brown (Hamilton), thus reversing the verdict of August 18th.

It was a fast, clean contest. Mason was the speedier and cleverer boxer. He easily won the majority of the rounds, using straight lefts and short-arm rights to the jaw, as well as uppercutts, as Brown bored in.

The Scot was very plucky and was always trying to force the fight. He scored well at times with left leads and left and right hooks, but Mason led on points throughout. The decision was uproariously applauded.

SOVIET TRIALS.

RIGA, November 19th.

A message from Moscow states that altogether 123 officials in Leningrad were involved in a recent trial for misappropriation. Twelve have been sentenced to death, including the heads of various departments. 35 have been acquitted and the remainder have been given various terms of imprisonment.

BRITISH AIRMEN.

CAIRO, November 19th.

The three British airmen, who flew to Nigeria, have arrived at Helouan on their return from Kano.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

MR. SYDNEY PARDON.

LONDON, November 20th.

The death is announced of Mr. Sydney Pardon, well-known journalist and editor of Wisdens Almanack. He was aged seventy.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S.A. AIR SERVICE.

OFFICERS MAKE STRONG CRITICISM.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.

Two interesting witnesses in the Mitchell court-martial, which has reached its concluding stages, were the world flier, Lieutenant Wade, and Captain Rickenbacker.

Both sharply criticised the Air Service. The former declared his intention of leaving the service owing to lack of opportunity, whilst Captain Rickenbacker opined that the United States ranked eighth among the Powers as regards aviation, being even inferior to Japan, Russia and Poland.

SINGAPORE ANTIQUITIES.

WHAT EXCAVATIONS REVEAL.

Not being quite so ancient as the mound cities in Mespot, excavation in Singapore does not lead to the discovery of ancient cities, founded one upon the ruins of another, going back for thousands of years. But beneath the present soil, says the *Singapore Free Press*, remains are occasionally come across having an historical value of tens of years. For instance the laying of the electric cable in Teluk Ayer-street a few years ago revealed the sea beach which fifty years ago played with the waves at the foot of Mount Palmer and Mount Erskine, and gave the district the name of Teluk Ayer (Water Bay).

When the foundations were being made for the Union Buildings the old mooring posts for boats and tongkangs that used to come up to the back of the buildings which fronted Battery-road were found in good preservation.

The breaking up of Collyer Quay to some depth in order to lay a "heavy lorry" foundation has revealed two works of Old Singapore. Near Ocean Building, just outside the tramlines, the remains of the old sea-wall were come across. The wall did not run straight down to Robinson-road or even Cecil-street but turned away to the right, inland, and no doubt formed the wall of the Pier that used to be at the end of Prince-street. This is about a "Forty" period. Later on, remains of the "Eighty" period were found in the shape of the steel sleepers used in the old steam tramway that ran from Johnston's Pier to Tanjong Pagar, which was opened about 1887, when the late A. A. Swan, of Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, drove the first car. The rails of this old line were pulled up about 1902 and were used in the foundations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank built in 1904 and replaced by the fine new structure that now occupies the same site.

YOKOHAMA.

RISING LIKE A PHOENIX FROM ITS ASHES.

The Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, in which Yokohama is situated, speaking at a dinner given recently to the Consular Corps in celebration of the official birthday of the Emperor of Japan, said in the course of it, when apologising for the lack of space and facilities for such a gathering:—

When appointed Governor of this prefecture I resolved to devote myself, among other responsibilities devolving upon me, to push forward the tremendous task of reconstruction and endeavouring to have the work carried on as rapidly as possible. It is my hope that Yokohama and the whole devastated area under my jurisdiction may be rebuilt with the most modern facilities for the carrying on of business, and for the comfort and happiness of the community as a whole. I am sure that my predecessor His Excellency ex-Governor Seino, now President of the Reconstruction Bureau of the Tokyo Government, will accord every possible assistance and support in the reconstruction task of Yokohama.

In view of the great importance of Yokohama as a port, I am determined to try and increase the volume of foreign trade. Yokohama is called "Golden Gate" to our Empire, and the connecting link between the Occidental and Oriental ports, and as such holds an important place in our national life. His Excellency Mayor Ariyoshi speaking before your Consular Corps recently at a dinner held at the Bankers' Club, said that "the foreign trade and shipping of Yokohama have been restored to a great extent, in fact almost reaching an amount equal to that of pre-earthquake days. Towards this recovery the services and co-operation of your Consular Corps have contributed greatly."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am voicing the sentiments of all Japanese Government officials as well as people at large in tendering our hearty appreciation and thanks to the members of your Consular Corps for such sincere and assiduous co-operation who have stood by and helped in the tremendous task of restoring Yokohama in the face of great hardship and difficulties. This spirit of co-operation binds more tightly together, the two sections of the community, and will result in making Yokohama again the great shipping centre of the Far East, and the most important silk export city of the world market.

Turning to the actual reconstruction work which has been completed, and which is now in progress, I am glad to announce that the Prefectural Assembly has unanimously consented to the rebuilding of the Kencho on the former site. The new building will be six stories, and will cost 3,150,000 Yen. The construction will be commenced early next year, and will be completed in two years. When this building is completed it will become the centre of all Government institutions according to the readjustment plan of the new Yokohama, and will furnish every convenience for the people of Yokohama and the entire Prefecture.

The extensive repair work of the Yokohama Customs quay and Pier has been completely finished, through the assiduous efforts of the authorities, and we are now able to meet the increasing requirements of the shipping trade. The third stage of the expansion plan of the port has been reached, and is now carried out.

The project to open a canal connecting Tokyo and Yokohama is also under investigation by the Tokyo Government.

The National Silk Conditioning Building, which is a magnificent structure near the Customs compound, overlooking the city, is nearing completion, and when opened will be of great convenience to the silk business men of Japan.

I am satisfied that the readjustment of the streets of Yokohama is under favourable progress, and I am always mindful that the former foreign settlement should be restored as quickly as possible on a permanent basis along the lines proposed by my predecessor, and I can assure you that every possible aid within my authority to rebuild this district, which has for so many years contributed to the prosperity of Yokohama, will be afforded.

BIG HIGHWAY.

The work on the national highway connecting Tokyo and Yokohama which has been somewhat delayed because of the earthquake disaster is being carried forward. The Kanagawa side has been almost completed except the part within the city limit while the Tokyo side is rapidly progressing and it is hoped that the entire work will be finished within another year. When the road is completed the distance will be covered in about half an hour by motor car, thus rendering every advantage to the business men of Yokohama as well as to those having offices in Tokyo.

The repair work of the national highway leading from Yokohama by way of the Tokaido line to Hakone and thence to Mishima in Shizuoka Prefecture, is completed, except two bridges, one on the river "Banue," and the other on the river "Sakawa," where temporary structures are now being used, but it is expected that the new and permanent bridges will be ready for use in the early spring of next year.

The repair work on the prefectural road leading to Misaki by way of Kamakura and Hayama is also finished. These two roads leading to the outskirts of Yokohama are rich in beautiful scenery, and are most attractive for motor drives.

The work on the prefectural road leading from Odawara to Atami along the sea beach will be completed early next year. This road will also offer a comfortable drive, for those wishing to spend a week-end.

(Continued on next Column).

I have briefly sketched the progress already made in reconstruction throughout the devastated area, and all the roads connecting Yokohama with various districts under my jurisdiction. Allow me to state at this juncture, that I desire you and those from your own countries who are residing in Japan, to make full use of all these facilities, as well as the use of all these facilities, as well as the seaside resorts, that you may enjoy life in our country.

FOREIGNERS SLOWLY RETURNING TO YOKOHAMA.

The return of foreigners to Yokohama has been very slow, compared with that of the Japanese. The people of Yokohama are making every effort to induce foreigners of all races to return to Yokohama, as their presence would mean revival of the foreign trade there.

To their great satisfaction, however, the number of foreigners has greatly increased recently and trade is gradually recovering.

The number of foreigners in Yokohama at the end of September was reported as follows:

China	2,369
Great Britain	382
India	23
Canada	2
Straits Settlements	2
South Africa	1
United States	212
Philippines	11
Germany	97
France	59
Russia	56
Swiss	43
Portugal	22
Holland	11
Denmark	10
Italy	9
Sweden	6
Norway	5
Belgium	4
Mexico	5
Others	10
Total	3,857

Again, according to statistics taken after the earthquake, namely in April 1924, the number of foreigners was 1,181 and in September 1924, they totalled 2,140.

JAPAN'S FACTORY LAW.

TARDINESS OF APPLICATION.

The *Tokyo Asahi* takes the Government severely to task for leaving the revised Factory Law, enacted in March, 1923, unenforced up to the present. This anomaly is party due to the additional rule the Law carries, which leaves the date of enforcement to be fixed by an Imperial Ordinance to be promulgated later. The revised Factory Law, the Tokyo journal says, was promoted by the Labour Treaty signed at the first International Labour Conference of 1919, and so it will be seen that six years have already been wasted. Under the revised Law, the prohibition of nightwork for female workers and the restriction of their working hours within ten hours a day, which were carried out in England at as early as 80 years ago, are to be carried out the years after its enforcement. Had the Law been enforced immediately after it was promulgated, there would now be no all-night work for 180,000 young female operatives. As poor women have no unions such as their male comrades have, they are not in a position to secure the improvement of their labour conditions by their own efforts. This fact makes it all the more important for the authorities to enforce enactments like the revised Factory Law quickly. In Japan, the *Asahi* says, the number of female workers at the factories to which the Factory Law is applied is 857,000 or 220,000 more than male workers.

LABOUR PARTY AND THE BRITISH LEGION.

MR. MACDONALD ON LOYALTY TO BOTH.

Lieut.-Colonel Colin Harding, Chairman of the Twyford, Hurst and Ruscombe Branch of the British Legion, has received the following letter, from Mr. MacDonald on the relations between the Legion and the Labour Party:—

"Dear Colonel Harding,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant regarding the resignation from the British Legion of one of your townsmen who is a supporter of the Labour Party. You do not send me a copy of his letter stating his reasons for doing so, but you tell me that he says he is under the impression that he cannot be a loyal member of the party and of the British Legion at the same time.

"Correspondence appears from time to time in our papers regarding the British Legion, and from it I have gathered that in some localities there is friction between our members and those of the Legion; but I think that it is quite plain that this arises solely from local mishandling and perhaps by the conduct of some officials who fail to carry out the declared objects of the Legion.

"I can say two things to you: (1) There is no declaration, either official or unofficial, of the Labour Party which would prevent the most loyal of our members from also being members of the Legion; (2) so far as my own personal experience has gone, I am glad to say I have always received from the Legion and its officials the most friendly consideration, and I have found them to be anxious to observe with strict rectitude the declarations of the Legion, that it is independent of all political parties and allows its members the fullest freedom to choose their politics in accordance with their own reason and conscience."

SIR T. BEECHAM AND MONEY-LENDERS.

K.C. AND POSTPONED PAYMENTS.

£30,000 BORROWED IN TWO YEARS.

Sir Thomas Beecham gave evidence before Mr. Justice Fraser in the King's Bench Division last month in a money-lender's claim on a promissory note for £10,000 brought against him by Samuel Glaskie, trading as Samuels and Co., Old Bond-street, W. Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Wallington for Mr. Glaskie, said that an order had been made by the Master in Chambers, under which the signature and the default in payment were admitted. The order provided that if Sir Thomas did not pay Mr. Glaskie's solicitors £2,000 before October 7th Mr. Glaskie would be at liberty to sign judgment for that amount.

As to the balance of the claim, Sir Thomas was to be at liberty to defend the action, but the defence was limited to an allegation that the transaction was harsh and unconscionable.

MORTGAGING THE FUTURE.

Mr. Jowitt, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Harold Simmons for Sir Thomas Beecham, said the defence was that the transaction was harsh, and unconscionable. Sir Thomas Beecham, who was a wealthy man possessed of considerable resources, found himself temporarily embarrassed. He was a man who was inclined to put too high a value on his requirements of the moment and was really prepared to mortgage the future without much regard to the result. He had contracted to buy certain pictures and jewellery for £31,000, and he gave bills for that sum.

The persons to whom Sir Thomas gave the bills were swindlers, said Mr. Jowitt. They endorsed the bills, which were of the face value of £6,000, and the bills found their way to Mr. Glaskie, who became the holder, and he started actions on them.

Those actions were defended up to a point upon the ground that Mr. Glaskie was not a *bona-fide* holder for value; in other words, that Mr. Glaskie had been involved in the initial plot under which the bills were given. That defence was withdrawn and the actions were settled.

It was also arranged that Mr. Glaskie should lend a further sum of £2,000, making £8,000. In return for that Sir Thomas gave a promissory note dated May 8th, 1925, payable in three months after date for £10,000. At the time of the settlement Mr. Glaskie said that he had given for those bills £4,500. It was untrue. He gave only £4,000 according to his books.

SIR THOMAS'S EVIDENCE.

Giving evidence, Sir Thomas Beecham said Mr. Glaskie told him he paid £4,500 for the £6,000 worth of bills, and accepting that assurance he gave Mr. Glaskie a note of hand for £2,000.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C. (cross-examining): What is your opinion about money-lenders who charge exorbitant interest; it is strong, is it not?—Yes.

Then, what is your opinion about borrowers who accept money with the firm determination of putting up the defence when pressed to pay that the interest was harsh and unconscionable? Is that not a discreditable proceeding, to say the least?—Not always on the face of it.

Has it not been your practice to do it; haven't you sworn scores of affidavits to that effect?—I can't say. I may have sworn a few.

Sir Thomas said he had known a Mr. Hart, said to be an accountant, who was now dead.

Sir Patrick: Were you not closely associated with him in borrowing money; and did he not show you how to get it and avoid payment as long as possible?—That is not so.

Is there any single money-lender of any size to whom you have not gone at some time or another?—That is not my recollection.

And had you not two stock forms of affidavits with which to foist off, as long as possible, the claims made against you?—I don't understand what you mean by "stock forms."

How many such affidavits have you sworn—100?—Oh, no.

£30,000 THIS YEAR.

Sir Patrick then produced a long list of money-lenders said to have had, at different times, claims against Sir Thomas Beecham, and asked him whether, when he was constantly owing money that he had borrowed, he was justified in spending £31,000 on furniture.

Sir Thomas explained that the furniture was bought as a commercial transaction for another person and was an isolated case.

Sir Patrick: At that time you were owing thousands and thousands of pounds. How much have you borrowed this year?—I should think about £30,000.

How much did you borrow in 1924, because I have a list of bankruptcy notices against you from January to July from money-lenders?—About £20,000 to £25,000.

So it would appear that since you and Mr. Hart had been together you seemed to borrow money with the firm intention of not paying it back unless pressed to do so very hard?—That is not so. I have been obliged to postpone payment now and then because, although I borrowed money with the firm intention of repaying it when due, my affairs—which have been quite public knowledge—have been so complicated and involved. I have always met my liabilities in the end, and if I have put in a defence to an action and pleaded the Money-lenders Act, it was because the money-lenders have shown me but little consideration.

(Continued on next column.)

VALUE OF SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY.

PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1924-25 has been published by the Stationery Office.

The report states that during the year under review (August 1st, 1924, to July 31st, 1925), recommendations were received from the advisory council on the programme of research for 1925-26, for which, and for administrative services, net estimates were drawn amounting to £330,263, compared with £328,281 for 1924-25, and £276,883 for 1923-24. After referring to the growing appreciation on all hands of the contribution that science can make, if steadily pursued, to the solution of the difficult problems both of modern administration and of economic reconstruction, the report continues:—"The embarrassments and losses that the staple industries of the country are suffering are, in our belief, not primarily due to the neglect of science, to which attention has so often been called in recent years, and which led to the establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the middle of the war. But lack of scientific leadership in many of our industries may very easily hamper and delay recovery."

Describing the possibilities of "a systematic application of the growing stream of scientific knowledge to industry as "immense and probably incalculable," the report recalls the fact that the conscious effort to make use of the discoveries of the laboratory is of comparatively recent date. It adds, "Whole industries have come to birth and to prosperous manhood as the result, but all these new and so-called 'scientific' industries have called, and will call, for steady and continuous technical experiment and research. But the time-lag between the new discovery in the laboratory and its commercial exploitation has sometimes been very great." The cost of the Fuel Research Station up to the present, has been over £400,000 in capital and maintenance. It is pointed out that "though the production of smokeless fuel, fuel oil, light spirit, lubricants, and gas cannot yet be shown to be commercially possible by low temperature treatment of coal, results have been obtained in other directions that have brought profit and savings to industry and the nation exceeding the total expenditure on fuel research by the Government. The new method of gas regulation by means of the 'therm,' and the work on 'steaming in vertical retorts,' to mention only two pieces of work done, have sufficed to produce these results."

It is stated that the Committee think it is obvious that "science alone cannot save industry from its present troubles, if only because it takes too long to bring about big changes." But "it can help by making many smaller and quicker improvements in existing practice, and, above all, by giving industry that 'resilience' of which the Prime Minister spoke, and the courage which comes of knowledge." The Department has continued to assist industries to build up co-operative research associations where this form of organization seems to be suitable to their needs. "There are indications that some of the staple industries are more inclined than they were to realize the value of this means of organizing research into problems of common interest to the firms."

During the academic year 1924-1925, 258 grants were made to research workers and students-in-training involving total expenditure estimated at £35,000, compared with £40,820 in 1923-1924. The expenditure on head-quarters administration during the financial year 1924-1925 was £35,920, and the total expenditure of the Department was £539,199. This sum was made up of £311,286 from the Exchequer, £38,669 from the interest of the Million Fund, £100,118 from the capital of the fund, and £89,126 from fees for tests and special investigations for outside bodies, from contributions towards research funds for the Froude tank, alloys of iron and bridge stresses researches, and from repayment by the service departments. In 1924-1925 no expenditure fell to be met from the grant-in-aid at the disposal of the Department for the unforeseen developments of research. The balance of the grant-in-aid on March 31st, 1925, was £44,873.

152 BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Sir Patrick: Haven't you had no fewer than 152 bankruptcy notices against you—rather a record?—I do not know. Most of them came together about one time some years ago.

Sir Patrick said he noticed that there were a number of bankruptcy notices in 1924 and one so recently as July in this year.

Sir Thomas protested that the last one should not have been issue. "I paid what I owed," he said.

No evidence was called for Mr. Glaskie, and Sir Patrick Hastings argued that there was no ground whatever for the defence that the interest charged was harsh. "Sir Thomas Beecham," he said, "has obviously used this Money-lenders Act as a weapon with which to bludgeon the money-lenders. He takes their money and then pleads the Act when he cannot pay."

Mr. Jowitt, in reply, said one could not, of course, understand the tempedament of a man who borrowed money at any cost, but Sir Thomas Beecham had evidently been regarded by money-lenders as a pigeon properly and successfully to be plucked.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED INTERIM SURTAXES.

A FULL LIST OF LUXURIES.

The Chinese delegates to the Customs' Conference on the 6th inst. gave a detailed explanation of their proposals for rates of interim surtaxes on imports.

These proposals call for a surtax of five per cent. on ordinary imports, and thirty per cent. or twenty per cent. on luxuries, according to grade. A full list is given of the luxuries which would be taxed.

These detailed proposals were submitted to the Conference by Dr. W. W. Yen in the following Memorandum:—

Article II. of the Nine-Power Treaty, relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, signed at Washington, February 6th, 1922, reads as follows:

"The Special Conference provided for in Article II. shall consider the interim provisions to be applied prior to the abolition of *likin* and the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in the Articles of the Treaties mentioned in Article II.; and it shall authorize the levying of a surtax on dutiable imports as from such date, for such purposes, and subject to such conditions as it may determine.

"The surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that in case of certain articles of luxury which, in the opinion of the Special Conference, can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade, the total surtax may be increased but may not exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*."

The Powers at the Washington Conference, in the discussion of the questions relative to the Chinese Maritime Customs, were all animated by the spirit of goodwill and sympathy. As a result, the imposition of a surtax of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on ordinary articles, in addition to another surtax on certain articles of luxury not exceeding 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, was unanimously agreed to. The detailed arrangement, however, was to be made by the Special Conference.

Inasmuch as the Conference is now in session, the Chinese Government feels confident that the Powers represented thereat, inspired by the same aims which had inspired the international gathering at Washington in 1921-1922, and keeping in mind the changed circumstances and the new developments, will succeed in putting a finishing touch to its labours with a view to stabilising the financial and improving the economic conditions of China.

GOVERNMENT'S MAIN SUPPORT.

The main financial support of the Government comes from four sources—The Customs Duties, the Salt Gabelle, the Stamp Duty and the Wine and Tobacco Taxes. The revenues derived from the actual Customs tariff and the Salt Gabelle are already nearly exhausted, having to serve many loans, foreign and domestic; while the collection of the Stamp Duty and the Wine and Tobacco Taxes has not been enforced to their fullest extent. The only source of revenue from which the Government can promptly secure elasticity is the increased Customs Duties.

In countries where conditions closely resemble those of China, the Customs Duty form a large percentage of the total revenue, and is the flexible part of their financial systems, adjustable according to the varying demands of yearly budgets. In China, on the contrary, the rate of the Customs Tariff on dutiable imports has, since 1842 and 1858, been uniformly fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. And this disadvantage is aggravated by the fact that the tariff, calculated according to the prevailing prices of eighty years ago, had not undergone any change until quite recently. It was readjusted in 1918 and again in 1922 according to a resolution passed by the Washington Conference. Because of this restriction, the income from the Chinese Customs is very meagre, when compared with sums derived from the same source by other commercial nations. China's foreign trade can with certainly stand an increase in customs duties without detriment. To meet China's fiscal and social needs, and as a provisional measure during the interim period, it is proposed therefore that an interim surtax of 5 per cent. on ordinary imports (30 per cent. on A Grade luxuries (name, Wine and Tobacco), and 20 per cent. on B Grade luxuries be imposed.

ACUTE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

The *communiqué* issued by the *Press Bureau* at Peking supplies the following further information:—

Admiral TSAI TING KAN gave the reasons for the proposal to levy on ordinary goods a 5 per cent. surtax during the Interim period. He said: At the Washington Conference the Powers agreed to accord China a Customs surtax of two and a half per cent. with a view to establishing her financial conditions. Such a generous motive is much appreciated by China, but unfortunately action on the decision, which it was hoped could be effected at an early date, has had to be postponed for four years. The financial embarrassments of the Chinese Government are to-day more acute than at the time of the Washington Conference. As a result, in order to carry out the spirit of the Washington Conference, there is no option but to levy a temporay surtax which will facilitate the task of likin abolition and pave the way for the readjustment of China's loan obligations as well as yield a balance for the construction of public utilities and subvention of administrative expenditures.

The levying of a direct tax at this stage of the political and financial reconstruction of the country being difficult of accomplishment, the Chinese Government proposes to levy an indirect tax in the form of a somewhat higher duty on luxuries and a uniform surtax of five per cent. on the importation of ordinary Goods. This is admittedly an interim measure, one which is in keeping with the hope entertained by the Powers for the stabilization of China's financial conditions. Its period of application will be short, since after the abolition of likin it will be easy to readjust China's fiscal system. So it is hoped that the Representatives of the Powers will accord their favourable consideration to this proposal.

TOBACCO AND WINE DUTY.

The reasons for the proposal of the Chinese Government regard "A" Grade Luxuries were as follows:—Wine and tobacco are usually subjected to strict control in all countries—either by absolute prohibition or by the imposition of heavy duties. While the methods of control thereof vary in different countries in accordance with the respective national sentiments, yet all are agreed that wine and tobacco cannot be considered as belonging to the same category as the other luxuries.

For example, on tobacco Japan levies a duty of 335 per cent. and Italy 300 per cent., while England levies a duty of 465 per cent. on tobacco leaves and 500 per cent. on prepared tobacco. In regard to brandy Great Britain levies a duty of 800 per cent., while the prohibition of alcoholic consumption in the United States is well known all over the world.

In China at present, the various Provinces levy on wine and tobacco of native origin a tax in some cases of over 80 per cent., while foreign wines and tobacco pay an import duty of only five per cent. and, after paying an extra of 2½ per cent., are free to be transported for sale in the interior, which is undoubtedly the lowest duty in the world. Compared with the other countries, the duty levied in China on foreign wines and tobacco is approximately one-fiftieth of that in Japan, one-fortieth of that in Italy, one-eightieth of that in England, and one-tenth of that collected on wines and tobacco in China of native origin. Such disparity of duties is therefore lacking in justice and equity.

CRAVINGS OF HUMAN RACE.

The Chinese Government accordingly has decided, by way of a compromise with the practice in other countries, to levy, during the interim period, a wine and tobacco surtax of 30 per cent., which shall be replaced, upon the exercise of the right of tariff autonomy, by a national tariff to be promulgated governing imported wines and tobacco.

These commodities pander to the cravings of the human race. It is true that the consumers will thereby shoulder a heavier burden; it is equally true that the imposition of such higher duties will not impede trade and commerce.

"A" GRADE LUXURIES.

Table of "A" Grade Luxuries herewith appended:—

(I.) Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Snug, Tobacco Leaf, Tobacco Prepared, Tobacco Stalk.

(II.) Wines, Beer, Spirits, etc.: Champagne and any other Wine sold under the Label "Champagne." Sparkling Astis. Other Sparkling Wines. Still Wines, Red or White, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of Grapes. Port Wine. Marshal Wine de Liqueur other than Port and Marsala (viz., Madeira, Malaga, Sheery, etc.). Vermouth, Byrrh, and Quinquina. Sake, Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, and similar Liquors made of Fruits and Berries. Porter and Stout. Brandy, Cognac, and Whisky. Gin. Rum (not including Rum for industrial purposes only). Other Spirits (*i.e.*, Aquavit, Vodka, Punch, etc.). Liqueurs. Spirits of Wine and Rectified Spirits or Alcohol (including Unsweetened Arrack, Methylated Spirits, Wood Alchol, and Fuesel Oil).

NOT IMPEDING FOREIGN TRADE.

The Reasons for the proposal of the Chinese Government regarding "B" Grade Luxuries were as follows:—For more than eighty year sChina has been suffering from the restrictions arising out of the imposition of the flat rate of 5 per cent. without distinction between luxuries and necessaries.

According to Article III. of the Nine Power Treaty concluded at Washington, the total import surtax on certain articles of luxury which can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade may be increased but may not exceed 5 per cent. Although this qualified provision can hardly meet the wishes of the Chinese Government, there is nevertheless an opportunity to readjust the uniform tariff system hitherto obtaining in China, by applying the scientific method of classifying the articles. The spirit of goodwill which animated the Delegates to the Washington Conference in agreeing to this article has ever been appreciated by the Chinese Government.

According to the practice of the other States, the import duty on articles of luxury is in some cases as high as or even higher than 100 per cent. While the Chinese Government has no intention to adopt the practice prevailing in most other states, it is nevertheless felt that the imposition of a surtax of not exceeding 5 per cent. on articles of luxury constitutes too great a disparity of duties as compared with the practice in other countries. It is therefore suggested to

(*Continued on next Column*).

increase the rates of this surtax so that while Wine and Tobacco which are usually subjected to a very heavy duty in other States shall pay 30 per cent. as A Grade luxuries, a surtax of 20 per cent. is to be levied in the case of other articles of luxury. In thus increasing the rates, the Chinese Government believes that the foreign trade in China will not thereby be impeded.

WHAT IS A LUXURY!

As the question as to what articles are to be grouped in the category of "B" Grade luxuries is a complicated one, the Chinese Government has, on the one land, consulted the tables of luxury of a number of States, namely, England, France, Japan and Belgium, for reference, and, on the other, made a careful classification in accordance with national tastes and habits, since allowances must be made for differences in national tastes and habits which vary in different countries and to which environments and modes of living contribute to a great degree. For example, the shark's fins and birds' nests are generally regarded by the Chinese people as dainties but do not, as a rule, appeal to the tastes of Europeans or Americans.

In drawing up the annexed table which comprises all those articles regarded by the Chinese people as articles of luxury, the Chinese Government trusts that they will be recognized as articles of luxury as being in conformity with the Chinese national tastes and habits, although there are differences between the annexed table and the tables of articles of luxury of other countries.

"B" GRADE LUXURIES.

Table of "B" Grade Luxuries herewith appended:

Silk Goods, Wool and Woollen goods, Flax, Hemp, and Jute goods, Fine Cotton goods, Silk, Wool, Flax, Hemp, Cotton, Mixtures, Leather and Skins (furs), and manufactures thereof, Sugar and articles contining sugar, Fish and Fishery Products, Beverages and Comestibles of superior quality, Papers of particular kinds, Woodware and scented woods, India-rubber and manufactures thereof, China-ware and Enamelled-ware, Glass and Glass-ware, Drugs, Medicines, etc., Feathers, Hair, Sinews, Tusks, and Manufactures thereof, Pearls, Jadestones, Precious Stones, and manufactures thereof, Vehicles, etc. (excluding Touring Motor-cars), Arms and Munitions, Mats, Matting, Carpets, etc., Fans, Umbrellas adn Sun-shades, Phonographs, Gramophones, Musical Instruments and Accessories thereof, Electric Materials, Cinematographs and Accessories thereof, Toys and Games, Articles of Decoration, Toilet Requisites, Clocks, Watches and Accessories thereof, Lacquer and Lacquered-ware, Tobacconists' Sundries, Household Articles of metal manufacture, Indigo, Vegetable and Artificial.

DELEGATES' COMMENTS.

The Japanese delegate, Mr. Yoshizawa, again suggested that the interim surtax be limited to two and a half per cent. "as the sure means to secure a definite result."

The American delegate, Mr. Strawn, explained the American proposal, (already published), and the Italian delegate (Sig. Cetutti) declared that Italy favoured a surtax larger than that provided for in the Washington Treaty.

MALAYA'S FUTURE.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS FORESHADOWED BY THE G.O.C.

Speaking at the Ex-Service Men's dinner at Singapore on Armistice Day, H.E. Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser, the G.O.C., remarked:—

You don't see very much of the progress of the naval base, and you don't hear anything of the air base, or of a mine-field, or submarines, or surface craft, or heavier land defences, or an increased garrison. But these are all coming, and they are coming to stay. They are coming all the more surely because they are coming slowly, and in the train of the naval base there will come many other developments of special interest to the services, but of great interest to everybody else. Developments, I say, which will not be purely naval and military, but which all affect your profession and business and trade."

For instance, Singapore will be the Clapham Junction of the air-ways of the eastern and southern worlds, and on Cameron's Plateau there will be, not merely a sanatorium, but a great metropolis of health, giving accommodation to thousands of British residents, most of whom will belong to the services, but there will be hundreds of visitors too and around this metropolis every hill and every minor plateau will be crowned with farms—stock farms, dairy farms, poultry farms, (A Voice: "Rubber Farms") and market-gardens. Penang will be a place of vastly greater Imperial importance, and perhaps some other places on the west coast of Malaya will also take on a good deal of importance. At Prai the overland mail-train will be made up to run direct to Bangoon and straight on to Calcutta, and that is a point of vital interest to the men who have got to keep the flag flying in Singapore.

Prophets have little honour in their own country, and I will stop prophesying, but I will stop with one certain assurance regarding the future—and that is that when the call comes everyone of us, regulars, volunteers, ex-service men and women, and even the slackers among us will do their bit as you did your bit, not for any sentimental theory or politician's catchword, but just to make sure of this—that England, that the British Empire, shall come out on top. (Applause.)

OPENING OF KHYBER PASS RAILWAY.

IMPOSING CEREMONY PERFORMED.

DELHI, November 2nd.

"Rarely I suppose has railway engineering found a more striking setting for its triumphs. Page after page of the history of India has been written in the Khyber Pass. It is the great Northern Gate of India and is one of the famous highways of the world."

In these words, at Jamrud, Sir Charles Innes, Railway Member, congratulated the railwaymen when opening the Khyber Railway on behalf of the Viceroy.

It was an unprecedented occasion and a representative gathering, assembled from all parts of India, witnessed the imposing ceremony and included the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, the Foreign Secretary, a number of distinguished ladies, leading Indian members of the Central Legislature, Frontier notabilities, tribal Chiefs and Maliks.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, said the work was one of which railwaymen were intensely proud.

The great engineering difficulties which had been overcome and the standard to which the railway was built would render it a technical achievement, ranking it with the greatest engineering work carried out by any of their predecessors.

The work of location had a history of half a century, but not till 1920 had the Government of India decided to extend the standard of the 5/6 gauge railway through the Pass.

To Colonel Hearn belonged the credit of locating one of the most brilliant pieces of work carried out by British engineers in this country. It would remain a perpetual monument to the engineering skill and genius of our time. (Applause.)

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

Sir Charles Innes began by reading a special message from the Viceroy who expressed great disappointment at his inability to be present on this historic occasion.

He had looked forward with the liveliest interest to the privilege of declaring the Khyber Railway open and of travelling in the first train through the Khyber.

The Viceroy congratulated Mr. Hindley and his engineers on the brilliant consummation of their labours, Mr. Bolton and political officers, the Commander-in-Chief and the Army for their share in making those labours lighter.

The Viceroy's message concluded: "I wish the Khyber Railway a future as famous as the famous past of the Khyber Road." (Applause.)

Sir Charles Innes in a speech asked them to remember that the problem was not merely physical and that not engineering skill alone made the railway.

At first the tribesmen were inclined to resent the intrusion of the railway into their mountain fastnesses, but their suspicion gradually gave way to goodwill and goodwill ripened into co-operation. The railway was one more addition to the long list of enduring monuments in India to the genius of British engineers. Before British rule, the Pass was open only to strong arms. Even during British rule it had been never open day in day out for safe travel. "To-day, with the opening of the Railway, the Pass itself is opened as it has never been opened before." (Applause.)

The long line of laden camels passing slowly through the Pass was a sight which none could forget, but it was only a question of time before the procession of camels must give place to a modern locomotive. Some might regret the change. He did not for one. The sight recalled dim memories of the past but the other was full of hope for the future.

DEVELOPING TRADE.

He believed that the first journey from Jamrud to Landikotal would stir the imagination of men far beyond the limits of India. The effect of the railway would naturally be to develop trade through the Pass, but he was thinking if Lord Curzon's words did not more express their hopes to-ay: "As the people trade together they get to know each other better. Every line of frontier railway we build will turn in the long run to be a link in the chain of friendship as well as peace."

The tribesmen already during the construction period had been brought under the civilizing influences of this railway. He hoped that the influence would continue, that the railway would bring profit and honourable employment to many tribesmen, that commerce with Afghanistan would increase now that one more natural barrier in free intercourse between nations had been removed, and he hoped India and Afghanistan would be drawn closer in the bonds of mutual advantage and neighbourly friendships. (Loud applause.)

Sir Charles Innes then declared the railway open in the name and on behalf of the Viceroy.

WHEN "QUITE" WAS "QUIT."

When a Grimsby blacksmith, was charged with deserting his wife, she said that after her husband left her she discovered he was living near Doncaster and wrote to him. She received in reply a telegram which read: "You come; I quite understand."

Anticipating a reconciliation, she went to Doncaster, but was rebuffed by him and told that what he had wired was: "You come—I quit; understand." The defendant, who offered no explanation, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

What is a mother to do?

What is a mother to do when she is worried out of her life because her baby will not get on? Best to do what this doctor did—give him Glaxo.

"My boy aged twelve months is in every way up to the standard of an entirely breast-fed baby: is full of vitality and good temper; and has firm flesh and a well-knit figure. I cannot speak too highly of your food from personal experience."
—(Signed) *M.D. Lond., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*
(Ref. D.A. 9)

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AUGUST 8TH.
AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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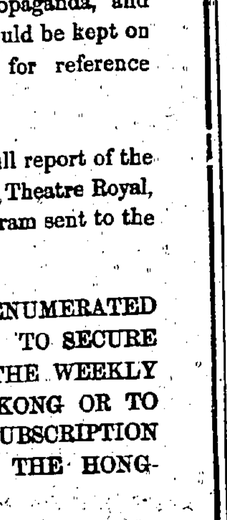

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IN AN INDIAN ARMY HOSPITAL.

DEVOTED ORDERLIES.

The chief and most important person in an Indian Army Hospital is the Orderly. The orderlies, like all the sons of men, are clever and wicked or stupid and good, and the perfect orderly is born once in a way, like Leonardo da Vinci and other men of outstanding genius. We were fortunate in having one such shining light at Bannu when there was a big influenza epidemic. We "slogged" at influenza, but Wazir Mahomed "slogged" more than all of us. I have been in a ward with forty influenza cases, all more or less touched with pneumonia, the sister over me ill herself, and only Wazir Mahomed to help. He was tireless; cases used to come in eight or ten at a time; he would handle them all, while I was taking temperatures and preparing feeds at the other end of the ward. Our hospital, what with "slogging," a medical officer who believed in the open air cure, and Wazir Mahomed, had the smallest death-rate of all the station hospitals. But alas! Wazir Mahomed fell a victim to his devotion to duty, and died of pneumonia as the influenza epidemic was leaving Bannu.

For a time we were inclined to look on all orderlies with a lenient eye for the sake of Wazir Mahomed, but we soon learned that soft words are wasted on orderlies. I had a Gharwali orderly—speech and admonishing left him untouched—hard words broke no bones. I caned him weekly—some times daily. He answered to caning like a walnut tree. When I left Bannu he came to say goodbye, smiling.

"You remember those canings orderly?"

"Sister Sahib," he said solemnly, "your canings have made me what I am." So puffing out his chest he saluted and departed.

Hillmen made passable orderlies when duly chastened. We had a huge Bhutanese—a man too big to beat—who could work for ten in his wild way, and was willing to learn, but he refused to obey anyone under a sister, and the hospital staff and patients were afraid of him. I think Bhutanese in the Inian Army have the same prestige as Warlock Finns among mariners. Our big Bhutanese did just as he liked, until we prevented it.

TROUBLE WITH A PATHAN.

Pathan orderlies were quarrelsome and disobedient, but brave and resourceful, and very useful when there was an uproar among the patients, or in the hospital quarters. One day there was an unholy din in our mess kitchen. One cook, who—he proclaimed it himself—never drank whisky but only gin, was provoked by his favourite tipple to desiring the life of the bottle-washer. The bottle washer flew to the home sister, the home sister flew to Matron who was with me in the fever ward, and the cook paced outside the duty-room. "I am coming," said Matron, who was of the blood of Irish Kings.

"I too will come," said the fever-ward orderly, who was of the blood of old Durani lords.

"I'd better go too," I murmured, being trained in loyalty and obedience.

We made a bee line for the duty-room. The cook retreated. We thought it was defeat and the bottle-washer pranced. But the chef had only retired for ammunition. We saw him seize a huge kitchen knife. In an istant the orderly slammed the door and put me against it. "Sit there with all your weight, Sister Sahib," he said, and seven stone sat like a stone, while Matron, with all the authority of Irish Kings, commanded the cook to lay down his arms.

The reply was a rattling at the window, a ferocious head and a gleaming knife appeared. The bottle-washer yelled, the orderly sprang forward, seized the knife by the blade, wrenched it out of the chef's hand, and then laid firm hold of the savage head. In an instant it was over—a guard removed the cook, a trembling bottle-washer returned to duty, and a calm Pathan orderly returned to his post of wilful disobedience.

THE UNRULY ORDERLY.

Orderlies always disregarded prohibition. Enteric and other patients could always obtain forbidden food from orderlies. I shall never forget the scene when a ward sister discovered a little Gurkha orderly feeding an enteric-striken Gurkha with curried potatoes. It was slap! dash! bang! and red and lurid language; the assaulted little Gurkha begged for mercy; he said he had no idea he was doing wrong; while the terrified patient hid himself under the bed-clothes till only the trembling top of his red head-handkerchief was visible. There was an inquiry into this matter, but the little Gurkha learned his little job. We were not supposed to beat orderlies, but sometimes there was no other way of maintaining discipline.

Orderlies on night duty had a firm belief that the silent watches of the night were designed for refreshing slumber. When bad cases required instant medical treatment the first job was to find and rouse the orderly. We could always call up a sub-assistant surgeon, there was always one on a table in the verandah. Why sub-assistant surgeons on night duty should sleep on tables is a military riddle beyond feminine comprehension, but there they were, always at our disposal when once the orderly could be roused to find them. Training orderlies is no light work. I am proud to say I trained a good few, taught them to lift patients, sponge them, take temperatures, and even make Benger's Food, but I never enjoyed the fruits of my labours. As soon as I had made a good orderly he was snapped up by some watching sister, and I had the weary work all over again. One of my orderlies, a pet from the Himalayas, departed to his native Gharwal hills to become a medical practitioner, on the knowledge gained at No. 32, General Station Hospital.

Ward boys are a lesser sort of orderly, not worthy to be called orderlies and looked down on by enlisted men. We did not have them on Frontier stations, only in Bombay, but that was quite enough to drown any lingering desire for ward boys that anyone might have. I never caned ward boys, I made them clean brass and iron cots instead, cleanliness being abhorrent to the very nature and principles of a ward boy. Ward boys are open to any form of disease that is popular. When there were strikes in Bombay our ward boys went on strike when there was influenza, they got it, and if cholera was possible the ward boys had it.—*Statesman.*

(*Continued on next Column*).

'Four Sandy Macs please'

For many years had the Four Cronies of the Exclusive Club led the fashion in drinks, calling for their "Scotchs" and "Scotchs and Sodas."

Insomuch that when a Tall Tanned Stranger called for a "Sandy Mac," whiskers wagged, papers rustled, and eyebrows rose among the Four.

Until they marked the way he drank. And observed—the deference of George who served it.

Thereafter they whispered with George. Then amongst themselves. Later the senior Crony—a Purple Colonel—called in a clear voice "Four Sandy Macs, please."
So men learn.

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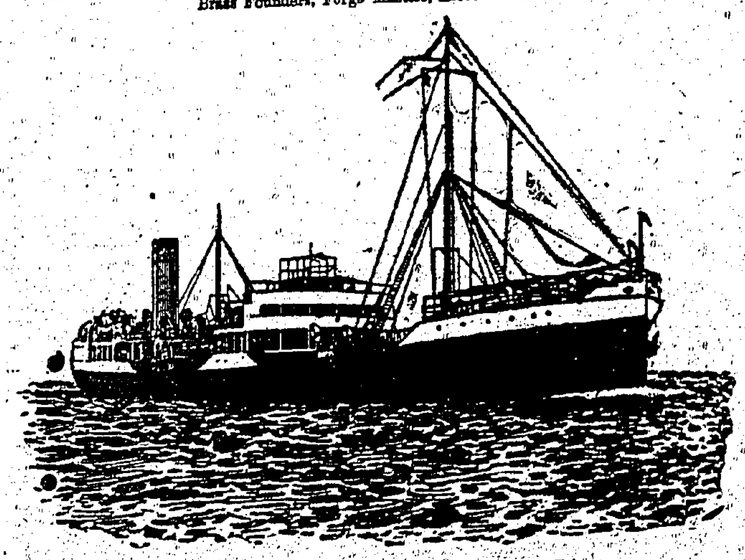

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 19th.

Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bannamour, from Haiphong, with general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—M.M.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., 3,642 tons, Capt. J. Kojima, from Moji, with 611 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

November 20th.

Empress of Australia, British str., 12,292 tons, Capt. A. J. Halley, R.N.R., from Vancouver, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese str., 6,270 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—N.Y.K.

Harunasan Maru, Japanese strfl, 1,304 tons, Capt. M. Matsubayashi, from Miike, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B31.—M.B.K.

Namwah, Portuguese str., 447 tons, Capt. Serpa Primentel, from Tourane, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Tai Shing S.S. Co.

President Cleveland, American str., 8,229 tons, Capt. G. W. Yardley, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tjikini, Dutch str., 2,887 tons, Capt. Y. Adriaanse, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with general cargo and sugar, lying at buoy No. A25.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

November 20th.

Aizawa Maru No. 25, for Takao.
Chofuku Maru, for Balikpapan.
Lushan Maru, for Shanghai.
Takaoka Maru, for Shanghai.
Tyndareus, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Empress of Australia* on November 20th:—From Vancouver: Mr. L. B. Cassell, Mr. P. and Mrs. Deeble, Dr. L. S. and Mrs. Eastlake, Mr. E. and Mrs. Grossman, Miss F. L. Monzel, Mrs. Eldon Potter, Mr. Chas. C. Stark, Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Beach, Miss I. H. Davey, Mrs. L. Dunbar, Mr. J. J. Edgar, Mr. C. McAlpine, Miss M. Piers, Mrs. C. and Mrs. Pryce, Mr. R. H. Tempkins, Mr. Yee Fook Hong, Rev. F. H. Causineau, Rev. F. T. Pierre, Rev. F. E. Larouche, Mr. G. E. Kelly, Miss E. Lucas, Mr. J. D. K. Murphy, Mr. B. W. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Tam Kong Fan, Mr. H. H. and Mrs. Tong, Mr. Wan Tiu, Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Mr. R. J. and Mrs. Goodman, Miss O. Goodman, Miss L. Kirkwood, Mr. D. McIntyre, Mr. Maye Sing, Mr. Teng Yae, Mr. Tam Chiu Fan, Mr. A. M. Thompson. From Yokohama: Major R. R. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. A. T. and Mrs. Perez, Rev. W. Murray-Walton. From Kobe: H.H. The Marajah and Mahrani of Dhampur and party, Mr. E. Stone, Mrs. C. Marques, Mr. F. S. Yuen, Mr. H. Pymer. From Shanghai: Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. D. Goodfellow, Mr. M. Webb, Mr. A. de Alba, Mr. M. and Mrs. Bastid, Mr. Chu King Tung, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. A. C. Hall, Mr. Chas Fisher, Miss O. Baker, Mr. T. C. Hard, Mr. G. C. and Mrs. Purdue, Mr. T. F. Tai, Mrs. L. Chun, Mrs. Y. L. Chen and infant, Mr. J. Nissin, Mr. G. C. Chu, Mr. Y. L. Wu, Mr. Y. V. Wong, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Shew, Mr. J. H. Hoock, Mr. K. Sagan, Rev. and Mrs. Chambers and infant, Miss C. Liang, Miss P. Y. Chow, Mr. C. F. Ho, Miss P. W. Woo, and Miss H. Ho.

Per Dollar liner *President Cleveland*, from Manila, on November 20th:—Mr. C. Black, Miss O. M. Carvalho, Mr. F. Casas, Mr. G. Cuirllier, Mr. T. Hamowy, Mr. F. J. Halpin, Miss A. L. Haygood, Mr. C. E. Haygood, Mr. Chua Loa, Mr. Yang Shui Po, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Turner, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mrs. C. Burian and son, Miss I. H. Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bathurst, Mr. and Mr. Edwin Burke, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cassels, Mr. J. L. Hooper, Mrs. Nellie Kitchen, Mrs. M. E. Koster, Mrs. L. Lohmeyer, Mr. M. G. Miller, Miss B. Macdougall, Mr. H. A. Powis, Mr. E. Riggs, Mrs. M. R. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Russell, Mr. V. D. Sangmaster, Mr. R. Woodins, Mrs. and Mrs. Howard B. Warrington, Mr. H. E. Berhstrom.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on China Coast steamers:—

Mr. F. W. Potter has signed off the *Kwangse* as master, and has gone master of the *Kwanchow*.

Mr. C. Henderson, *Philoctetes*, has gone 7th engineer of the *Tyndareus*.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS.

An Associated Press Radio message to Manila from Seattle on the 14th inst. said:—W. C. Dawson and a group of Seattle shipping men have made an offer to the United States Shipping Board for the vessels operated between Seattle and the Far East. Mr. Dawson said to-day that the offer was to operate the ships on an agency basis with an agreement to purchase as soon as the funds are obtainable.

R. Stanley Dollar who made an offer to charter the liners and nine freighters on behalf of his company which is now operating the liners left to-day for Washington.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday, showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 63, of which 30 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were twelve arrivals, of which three were British, one American, one French, one Portuguese, three Dutch and three Japanese. The departures for the same period numbered eight and two vessels had clearance papers in.

Cargo entered for Hongkong, totalled 8,295 tons, against 4,361 tons in the previous twenty-four hours when there were only four arrivals. The largest entries were by the s.s. *Ho Sang* from Calcutta and Singapore (2,272 tons); the s.s. *Song Bo* from Haiphong and Fort Bayard (1,100 tons) and the s.s. *Tjikini* from Batavaia and Balikpapan (2,231 tons). The through cargo entered was 25,310 tons. The total cargo was 33,605 tons.

Deck passengers carried numbered 658, of whom 233 were brought by the s.s. *Ho Sang*; 115 by the s.s. *Hozan Maru*; 114 by the s.s. *Tjilehoet* and 129 by the s.s. *Tjikini*. The s.s. *President Cleveland* also entered 164 European deck passengers.

The arrivals for the period referred to were the s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with a general cargo; the s.s. *Hai Ning* (British) from Foochow and Amoy with 650 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Ho Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 2,273 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Cleveland* (American) from Manila with 119 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Song Bo* (French) from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 1,100 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Nam Wah* (Portuguese) from Tourane with 160 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Westerdyk* (Dutch) from Bremen and Manila with 70 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tjilehoet* (Dutch) from Batavia and Amoy with a varied general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tjikini* (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan with sugar, oil, paraffin and general merchandise amounting to 2,231 tons and mail; the s.s. *Hakusan Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with a general cargo of dried fish, cotton, raw silk and frozen eggs and mail; the s.s. *Hozan Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 727 tons of general cargo and mail; and the s.s. *Tacoma Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 611 tons of general cargo and mail. This vessel also brought 100 cases of nitric acid for Hongkong and had a through cargo of other dangerous goods.

Later arrivals yesterday were the s.s. *Harunasan Maru* (Japanese) from Samioye and Miike with 3,838 tons of coal and miscellaneous cargo, and the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*, from Vancouver and Woosung, with 300 tons of flour and general cargo and mail from Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai.

PAN-AMERICAN LINE SOLD.

The United States Shipping Board on November 13th voted to sell the Pan-American Steamship Line to the Munson Company of New York. Its bid was $4,104,000.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due December 1st.
Talamba (B.I. & Apcar), due to-morrow.

CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Rd.—Sunday, Nov. 22nd:—
Morning Service at 11 o'clock:—
Hymns: 7, 751, 156, 139 and 815.
Evening Service at 6 o'clock:—
Hymns: 325, 547, 440 and 323.
Communion Service at 7 o'clock.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.
Collections in aid of Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.
P.S.A. Meeting at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, 25th Nov., at 8.15 p.m.—Soldiers and Sailors Christian Association.
Friday, 27th Nov., at 8.30 p.m.—Christian Endeavour Society. [36

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings—10 to 12. [37

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 21st to 27th, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	21	2 51 a	4 6	m 7 31	1 3
				5 49 a	4 4
Sun.	22	m 0 11	7 5	m 8 33	1 6
		4 38 a	4 8	6 56 a	4 7
Mon.	23	m 1 18	6 9	m 9 46	1 8
		5 32 a	5 1	8 44 a	4 8
Tues.	24	m 3 2	6 4	m 10 48	2 0
		6 12 a	5 4	10 38 a	4 5
Wed.	25	m 4 49	6 0	m 11 43	2 2
		6 44 a	5 8		
Thur.	26	m 6 9	5 9	m 0 9	3 9
		7 12 a	6 3	0 29 a	2 4
Fri.	27	m 7 15	5 8	m 1 13	2 2
		7 39 a	6 7	1 8 a	2 6

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VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers.	H'kong. Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	Vancvr. Arrive.
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
—1926—					
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 22
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Mar. 10
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 22
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	April 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	April 2	April 5	April 8	April 10	April 19
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	April 16	April 19	April 22	April 24	May 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	April 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 22	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 19	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 12

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Empress Asia	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Empress Canada	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Empress Russia	Jan. 4	Jan. 6

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTIDUS. [15

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$400, G.$420, G.$440

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov. at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HABUNA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TAJIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

DELAGOA MARU ... Monday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.
RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... End of Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU ... End of Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

PENANG MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Nov.
WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 27th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Monday, 30th Nov.
KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec.
MURORAN MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Dec.
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Dec.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 30th Nov., 1925
s.s. "WESTERDYK" ... 28th Dec., "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th Dec., 1925
s.s. "GEMMA" ... 12th Jan., "

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	...Sunday,	22nd Nov., at 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	...Sunday,	22nd Nov., at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday,	24th Nov., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	...Tuesday,	24th Nov., at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK	"HOPSANG"	...Wednesday,	25th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	...Thursday,	26th Nov., at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY, SHANGHAI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday,	1st Dec., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHAKSANG"	...Tuesday,	1st Dec., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	...Wednesday,	2nd Dec., at 3 p.m.

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CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE ...EVERY TEN DAYS
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HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE ... ...EVERY SUNDAY FROM BOTH PORTS
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE ... ...EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE ... ...EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE ... ...EVERY WEEK

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Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENTARA"	1st Dec.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	10th "
"GLENSHIEL"	24th "
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	7th Jan.
"GLENIFFER"	21st "
"GLENOGLE"	4th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	28th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENBEG"	... ...	24th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
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"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... ...Nov. 29th, 5.00 p.m.

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"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... ...Dec. 3rd, 5.00 p.m.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.00	30.03	30.04
Temperature ...	76	65	70
Humidity ...	73	68	63
Wind Direction ...	East	N	N
" Force ...	3	2	2
Weather	C	C	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 77
Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 65

Palace Hotel.	Hotel.
Mr & Mrs H. A. Adamsen	Mr J. C. Railton
	Mr T. Sanborn
Mr J. S. Cox	Mr & Mrs R. S. Springer
Mr W. S. Cuff	
Mr C. Earnshaw	Mr W. A. Stopani
Mr A. F. Johnson	Mr C. E. Warren
Mr H. Johnson	Capt. A. Watson
Mrs McCaw	Mr & Mrs R. A. Wolfe
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S.S. "CITY OF DURBAN"	... "	... ...	19th December
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	... "	... ...	28th December

BOSTON & NEW YORK
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m.v. "WEIRBANK"	... ...	...via Suez Canal	1st January

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For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

S.S. "CITY OF BARODA" ... ... 14th December
For Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £55.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	...via Suez Canal	... ...	27th Nov.
S.S. "KEEMUN" ...	...via Suez Canal	... ...	7th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF DURBAN" ...	...via Suez Canal	... ...	19th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ...	...via Suez Canal	... ...	28th Dec.

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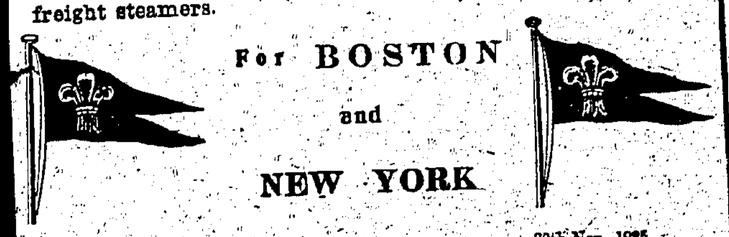

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S.S. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" ... ... 30th Nov., 1925.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	23th Nov. Noon	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, London, Hull & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Marc., London & Antwerp.
		1926	
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marc., L'don., & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,935	13th Mar.	Marc., L'don., A'werp, & Hamburg
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	91,44	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA–APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHIA"	8,500	27th Nov. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	11th Dec.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	17th Dec.	do.
"TALMA"	9,000	25th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*"TANDA"	8,958	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	
"TANDA"	8,958	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th April.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May.	

*Calls at Kolambugan.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, (San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALAMBA"	8,015	24th Nov. 7 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,686	2sth Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	4th Dec.	Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"SICILIA"	6,812	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	8,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KHIVA"	8,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June.	

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAINING ... ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... ... Tuesday, 24th Nov., 3 p.m.
*(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	..."SHANTUNG"	... On	21st Nov.,	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	..."PAKHOI"	... On	23rd Nov.,	Noon
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	..."KANGHOW"	... On	24th Nov.,	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	..."SINKIANG"	... On	24th Nov.,	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	..."SUIYANG"	... On	26th Nov.,	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	..."KALGAN"	... On	27th Nov.,	5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE ...	..."KINGYUAN"	... On	28th Nov.,	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	..."KIUNGCHOW"	... On	28th Nov.,	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO...	"SOOCHOW"	... On	28th Nov.,	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	... On	30th Nov.,	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone Central 38.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.
"CHANGTE"
This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, December 4th at Noon,
— FOR —
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
This New Vessel is fitted with the Finest and Most Up-to-Date First and Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone Central 36. [18

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" ... ... Sails 16th Nov.

LLOYD TRIESINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S.	"FIUME L"	Sails	7th Nov.
S.S.	"PERSIA" (cargo only)	Sails	7th Nov.
M.S.	"VIMINALE"	Sails	8th Dec.
S.S.	"TRIESTE" (cargo only)	Sails	10th Dec.
M.S.	"ESQUILINO"	Sails	8th Jan.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S.	"FIUME L"	Sails	4th Dec.
M.S.	"VIMINALE"	Sails	4th Jan.
M.S.	"ESQUILINO"	Sails	4th Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	Sails from Calcutta	30th Dec.
	" " Colombo:	10th Jan.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	Sails from Calcutta	31st Jan.
	" " Colombo:	10th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Telephone: Central 1038. [17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.		Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	...B ...	— 1925	— 1925	24th Nov., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	...A ...	— "	— "	8th Dec., "
PAUL LECAT	...A ...	22nd Oct., "	24th Nov., "	22nd Dec., "
AMBOISE	...B ...	6th Nov., "	9th Dec., "	5th Jan., 1926.
AMAZONE	...B ...	20th Nov., "	23rd Dec., "	19th Jan., "
PORTHOS	...A ...	4th Dec., "	6th Jan., 1926	3rd Feb., "
D'ARTAGNAN	...A ...	18th Dec., "	20th Jan., "	16th Feb., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class Steamers: 1st Class ... £ 95. 0d. 0d. | B Class Steamers: 1st Class ... £ 83. 0s. 0d.
2nd " ... £ 63. 0d. 0d. | 2nd " ... £ 50. 0s. 0d
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
s.s. " " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
s.s. "YALOU" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 22nd November.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to:— MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3, Queen's Building.
Telephone: Central 740.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XMAS LETTER MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Xmas Letter Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. 9.30 a.m., the 21st November.
This mail is due in London on the 22nd December.

XMAS LETTER AND PARCEL MAILS FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mails for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. as follows:—

Parcel Mail	...Saturday, 28th Nov.	3.00 p.m.
Registered Mail	" " "	4.15 p.m.
Ordinary Mail	" " "	5.00 p.m.

These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, on 19th December.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Podder Street and Des Vœux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is suspended until further notice.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

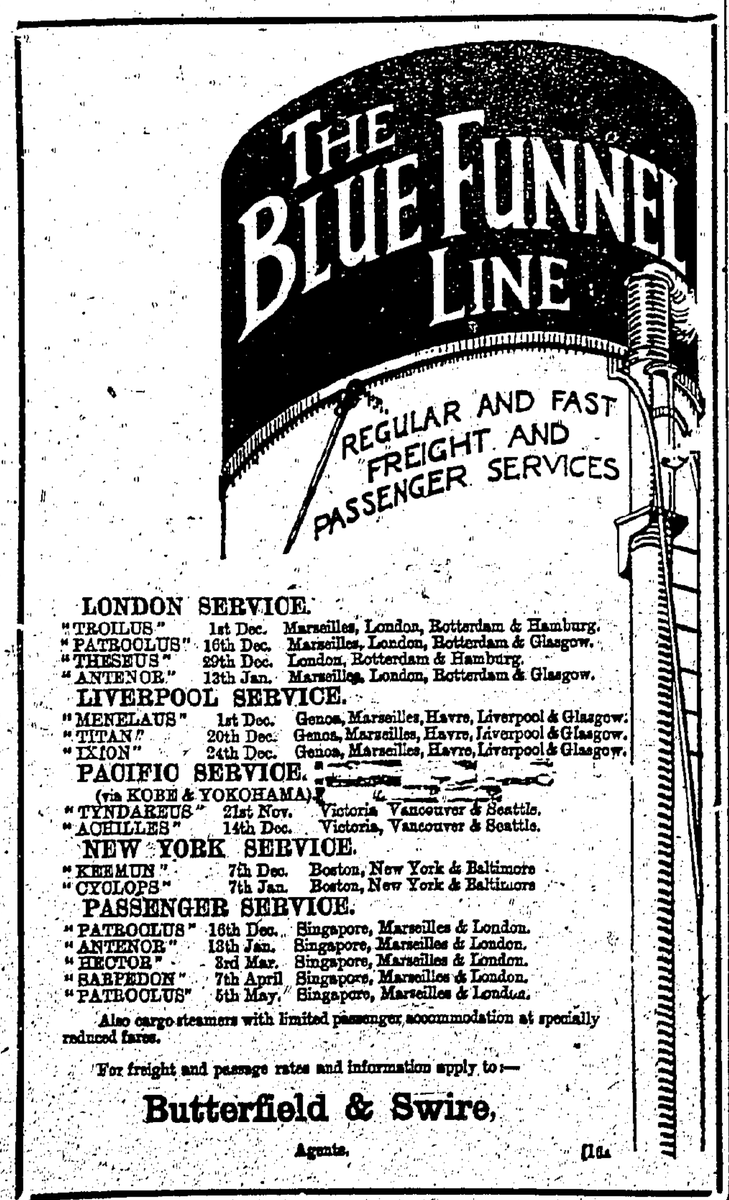
INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Madison* ...	21st Nov.
Shanghai	*Sinkiang*	21st Nov.
Shanghai	*Fakhoi*	21st Nov.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers, London, 22nd Oct.) ...	*China Maru* ...	22nd Nov.
Straits	*Talamba*	22nd Nov.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia ...	*Sui Yang*	22nd Nov.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Monroe* ...	23rd Nov.
Saigon	*Paul Lecat* ...	24th Nov.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Pierce* ...	26th Nov.
Australia and Manila...	*Changta* ...	27th Nov.
Manila	*Pres. Madison* ...	28th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Dec. & Australia and New Zealand via Singapore & Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 10th Dec.	*Hakusan Maru*	Saturday, Reg. Letters	21st, 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Japan, Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & *S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 14th Dec.	*Tyndareus* ...	Reg. Letters	9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	*Hydrangea* ...	—	10.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	*Tjileboet*	—	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, C. & S. America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO —due San Francisco, 16th Dec. & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	*Pres. Cleveland*	Parcels Reg. Letters	Noon 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Manila	*Pres. Madison* ...		3.00 P.M.
Saigon	*Pheumpenh*		3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Song Bo* ...		5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Mingsang* ...	Sunday, 22nd,	8.30 A.M.
Amoy	*Hoseng*		9.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Amoy and Formosa ...	*Hozan Maru*		9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	*Pakhoi*	Monday, 23rd.	10.30 A.M.
Mauritius via Singapore	*Surat*		10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	*Sui Sang*	Parcels Letters	Noon 1.00 P.M.
Hoihow	*Nam Wah* ...		5.00 P.M.
Manila	*Pres. Monroe* ...		5.00 P.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Dec.	*Angers*	Tuesday, 24th, Reg. Letters	11.45 A.M. 12.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE.

"TROILUS"	1st Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"THESEUS"	29th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MENELAUS"	1st Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN"	20th Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"IXION"	24th Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	21st Nov.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"ACHILLES"	14th Dec.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"KEEMUN"	7th Dec.	Boston, New York & Baltimore
"CYCLOPS"	7th Jan.	Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	7th April	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	5th May.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents. [18

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 20th, 1925.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand... ...	1,450
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	1,520
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57⅛
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	59⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Tranfer ... } Bank Bills, on demand ... }	156⅜
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ... } Bank Bills, on demand ... }	156⅜
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ... } Private, 30 days' sight ... }	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	135½
On Manila.—On demand ...	114⅜
On Singapore.—On demand ...	101½
On Batavia.—On demand	142
On Haiphong.—On demand... ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand... ...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	78½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ...	$3.20
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	32⅛

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor.£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Etablissement Franco-Chinois.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

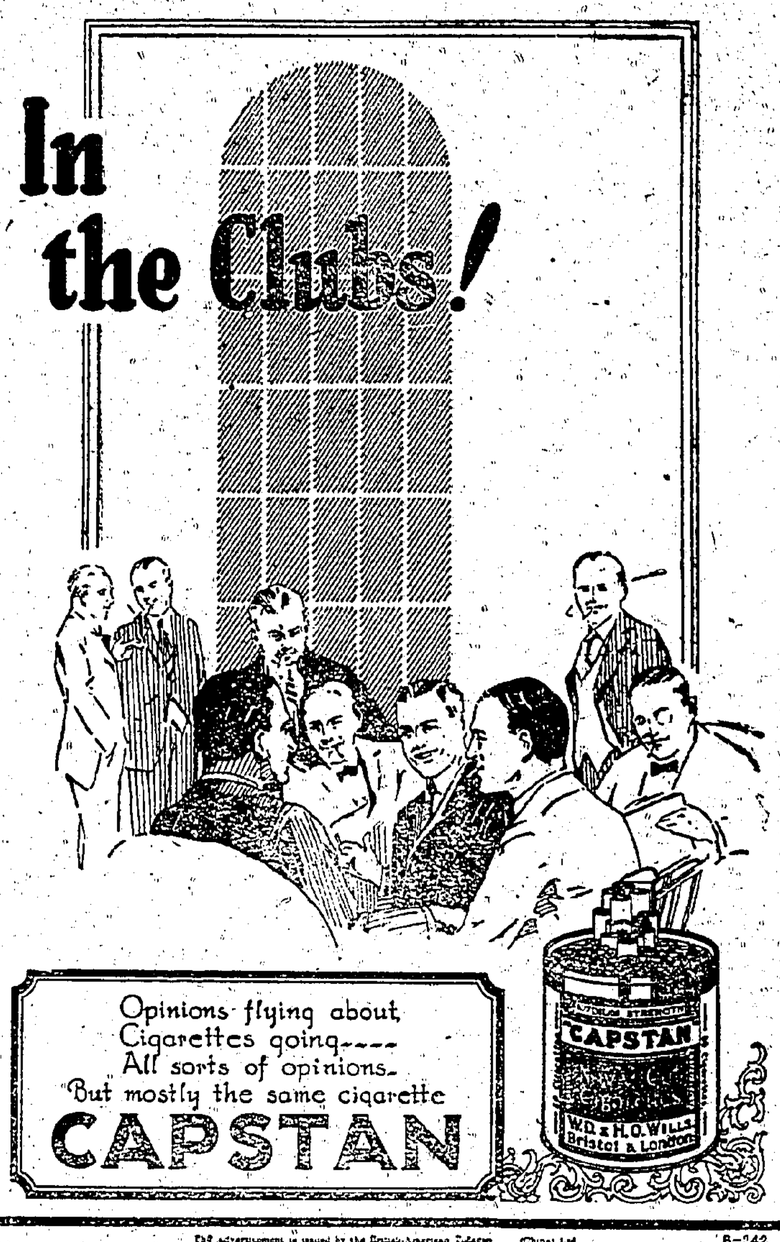
Head Office:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital .....Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves .....Frs. 10,790,000

Working fund provided by The Banque Industrielle de Chine: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [39



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco (China) Ltd. 8-242.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,300,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund .....Frs. 59,687,283.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New-York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [27

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital £1,200,000
Paid Up Capital £1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund $700,000
Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
Current Accounts
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
Savings
4% per annum.
Deposits
for 12 months 5% per annum.
for 6 " 4% " "
for 3 " 3% " "
on demand 2% " "
Branches:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.
London Bankers:
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,273,600.00
Reserve Fund 9,629,425.24

Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	"	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	"	20,536,861 (£1,711,405)
Special Reserves	"	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
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